INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 160 BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 5 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		20,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,008
23 „	Rajputana ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,561
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,657
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,609
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,616
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,080

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
6th July	Dumana ..	8,427
17th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
8th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1st July	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th „	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Haruna Maru	12th July.
Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Hakone Maru	11th July.
Suwa Maru	25th July

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Siberia Maru	24th July.
Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

438-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
5th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July (room)	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
5th July	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th July	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th June	7th July
*Tacoma Maru..	12th July	22nd „
Indus Maru ..	24th „	5th August

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules, to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

KATNI

FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI

SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES OF POETS, EDUCATIONISTS, PUBLICISTS, REFORMERS, MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THIS is a companion volume to the Publishers' recent book of Sketches of **Eminent Mussalmans.** An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India. * * * Once a negligible community both socially and numerically, Indian Christians have now attained a position of considerable influence and conscious strength. And the pick of them have shed lustre on the country in their several avocations. Indeed, the days are long gone by when to be a Christian was to be outlandish in spirit and in mode of life. Indian Christians now happily feel the country to be their own, quite as much as members of other communities; and in fact, some of their leaders have been in the vanguard of our struggle for political emancipation. * * * It is hoped that this attempt to chronicle the lives and achievements of some noted Indian Christians will meet with the recognition it deserves.

CONTENTS.—Krishna Mohun Baneri, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianadhan, Dr. Imad-ud-Din, Nehemiah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

With illustrations. Price Rs. three only. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

Compared with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.

Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH KENYA AFFAIRS BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE

KENYA DAILY MAIL

(WEEKLY EDITION)

The only up-to-date and leading Indian Daily (bi-lingual) in Kenya and Uganda.

Circulates throughout Eastern Africa and amongst all races.

Reduced subscription rates for Libraries in India Rs. 20/- per annum.

PANDYA PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

BOX 135. MOMBASA, KENYA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

If you Want

What you want when you want it you can get what you want quickest by the use of an advertisement in the Classified Columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." All kinds of wants are filled quickly where the "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements are employed.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENGINEERS, OVERSEERS, GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, MATRICS, DOCTORS, COMPOUNDERS, CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS, STOREKEEPERS and TYPISTS for service in India and Overseas; further particulars and terms against one anna stamp and consult with GOODWIN & CO., Employment Suppliers, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

A R1019

WANTED—PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES for our celebrated Disinfectants (Phenolene) and Coaltar on decent pay and commission plus office and travelling expenses. Those who can't deposit cash or War Bonds security worth Rs. 2,000 need not apply. Apply to Box No. 2155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1016

WANTED—Two GRADUATES specially proficient in English and Science for the Coronation High School, Maugrol, pay Rs. 60 to 75 according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR MANGROL, (Kathiawar).

A 30653

WANED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—CENTRAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R981

A GOOD CHANCE—Wanted on very decent Salary and Commission a GENERAL MANAGER for an Indian Life Office of long standing. Only those should apply who can invest at least ten thousand rupees in the shares of the Company. For further details please correspond with Box No. 2154 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 3060

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole."

R990

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L 1011

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL

MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts,

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. Special Concession for Monthly Boarders, (Family suites with bath available) Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21936.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MILD STEEL KEYS AND WROUGHT IRON OR MILD STEEL ROUND SPIKES FOR RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specification, drawing and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, which will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF KEYS AND SPIKES." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 25th June, 1928.

30638

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NO. 5299 M V. of 1928.

COMPULSORY ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

MOTORISTS ARE INFORMED that under rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, all motor vehicle registration certificates will expire on the 31st August, 1928.

No fee will be charged for the renewal of a registration certificate in any case where the application for renewal is received by the undersigned not later than 15 days after the expiry of the certificate.

If the application is not received within this period the full registration fee will be charged, viz. Rs. 16 for a car, Rs. 4 for a Motor Cycle and Rs. 32 for a heavy Motor vehicle.

Registration certificates will be received in the Office of the Commissioner of Police for renewal on or after 1-7-28.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1928.

30672

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Katni Cement & Industrial Company, Limited, will be held on FRIDAY, the 13th July, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1928.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred shares.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

5th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th June to 13th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1928.

30607

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following INTERIM DIVIDENDS have been declared for the year ending 31st May, 1928 namely:—

Rs. 200 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 10 per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 4 per share on 84,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 1st August to shareholders whose names are on the register at the close of business on 21st July, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd July, 1928, to 1st August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1928.

30676

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3252 of 1921.

AKBARALLY ABDUL HUSSEIN and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs

MOHAMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY & others ..... Defendants.

In the matter of Taxation of the Bill of Costs of the late Mr. Shums A. Tyabji, attorney for Bai Rukhanbai third Plaintiff.

To

Bai RUKHANBAI, daughter of Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, 3rd Plaintiff,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1928, at 3-30 to proceed on the above matter.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT.
Asst. Taxing Master.

Mr. HADI C. TYABJEE,
Executor of the Estate of
Mr. Shums A. Tyabji.

30674

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 720 of 1916.

N. H. MOOS ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MOHAMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY & others ..... Defendants.

and

Appeal No. 117 of 1924.

AKARBALLY ABDUL HUSSEIN ADAMJI PEERBHOY .... Appellant.

vs.

N. H. MOOS & others .... Respondents.

In the matter of the Taxation of the Bill of Costs of the late Mr. Shums A. Tyabji, attorney for Bai Rukhanbai Defendant No. 2 and Respondent No. 6.

To

Bai RUKHANBAI, daughter of Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy Defendant No. 2 and respondent No. 6.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1928, at 3-30 to proceed on the above matter.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Asstt. Taxing Master.

Mr. HADI C. TYABJEE.
Executor of the Estate of
Mr. Shums A. Tyabji.

30673

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KHAR ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ferreira & Vallabhdas, Attorneys for Messrs. Joseph E. Annunciation and A. E. Barney, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Peter Michael Rodrigues, the Mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of May, 1924, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1928, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the properties described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Gaothan land together with all the buildings thereon situate in the village site of Bandra Khari in the registration subdistrict of Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District registered under City Survey No. 22 in the map marked sheet and admeasuring 142 square yards or thereabouts together with all the rights under the Bandra Municipality Town Planning Scheme No. 111 and also the final plot in respect of the said land.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Gaothan land situate in the village site of Bandra Khari registered under City Survey No. 23 in the map marked sheet Khari No. 1 and admeasuring 435 square yards or thereabouts together with all the rights under the Bandra Municipality Town Planning Scheme No. 111 and also the final plot in respect of the said land.

THIRDLY:—All that triangular piece of Gaothan land situate in the village site of Bandra Khari registered under City Survey No. 21A in the map marked sheet Khari and admeasuring 5 square yards or thereabouts together with all the rights under the Bandra Municipality Town Planning Scheme No. 111 and also the final plot in respect of the said land.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of Gaothan land situate in the village site of Bandra Khari registered under City Survey No. 21B in the map marked Khari and admeasuring 14 square yards or thereabouts together with all the rights under the Bandra Municipality Town Planing Scheme No. 111 and also the final plot in respect of the said land.

FIFTHLY:—All that triangular piece of Gaothan land situate in the village site of Bandra Khari registered under City Survey No. 21D in the map marked sheet Khari and admeasuring 9 square yards or thereabouts together with all the rights under the Bandra Municipality Town Planning Scheme No. 111 and also the final plot in respect of the said land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ferreira & Vallabhdas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at No. 72 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1140 BAGS OF RICE-BRAN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., attorneys for Mr. N. V. Velmahomed and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nagardas Mathurdas, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sewri Grain Depot Shed No. "L"

About 1140 bags of Rice-bran each containing about 4 maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST AND MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE, ETC., BELONGING TO LATE MR. R. T. OWEN, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT (CLAIMS), B. B. AND C. I. R.

On SUNDAY, the 8th July, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Maldan" House New Marine lines behind the Gymkhana tennis court (where the kit has been moved for sale) very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich-glass, crockery and plated ware, round black wood dining table, arm and without arm chairs side board and dinner wagons, English furniture by maple, Jacobean drawing room suite, and Jacobean furniture, Indian Carved furniture, English roll top writing table, silver cabinets, drawing room cabinets by maple, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, sweet tone phonographs, remington typewriter, Godrej safe on stand, electtic lamps and fans, ornaments, English ice boxes, meatsafe, screens, reclining sofas, etc., etc.

The property of Late Mr. R. T. Owen, Traffic Superintendent (claims) B. B. and C. I. R. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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IN

'The DANGEROUS MAID'

Dangerous?—that's putting it lightly! Anything from escaping jail to horse-whipping the King's Officer or fighting his whole army was right in her line.

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PRESENTS

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IN

THE SILENT HOUSE

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A picture illustrating a PROCESS for the manufacture of CONCRETE PIPES known as

THE HUME CENTRIFUGAL PROCESS

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4000 in the cast including Patriots Pirates, etc.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENING DECLINE ON LOWER LIVERPOOL—WEATHER MAP BETTER—DEAR MONEY—MARKET CORRECTING OVERBOUGHT CONDITION—HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 43 TO 47 POINTS LOWER.—

New York, July 3.

The overnight selling movement was continued throughout the session to-day offerings from Wall Street and South forecaross France in both direction.. The selling was mostly of long liquidation stimulated by dear money, improvements in weather reports and bearish Government Weevil report. After a series of advancing markets it is but natural that the situation was overbought which needed urgent readujstment to keep a healthy undertone and we believe the present process of realising has improved the technical situation of the market. A fews days' improvement in weather will not be able to overcome the late start and serious damage done to the Cotton crop during the past month. If we rely on private reports, the outlook of the crop is unfavourable and this season's crop being on defensive side any unfavourable weather development is bound to stimulate enormous buying causing sharp advances in prices. We believe present decline has reached a stage where purcahses on scale down can only be advisable in view of strong statistical position and unfavourable crop conditions. Looking to the crop reports, Texas crop promises to be in a fairly good condition, but we are afraid lack of moisture and excessive heat during the coming month od wet climate may cause serious damage by boll-weevil. At the decline the market was steady and recovered some 5 points from the lowest level. Spot Cotton prices decliend 45 points to 22.35c.

The New Orleans futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 37 to 39 points Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 39 points to 22.17c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 3rd inst.:—

October Highes t22.25 (10.06 a.m. lowest 21.95 (2-29 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 3rd inst.:—

(1) No precipitation temperatures between 95 to 100.

(2) General selling on better weather and weevil report.

(3) Weather map generally favourable.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Warm weather seems to have set in which is needed. Favourable weather from now on may overcome the damage.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and cable under date 3rd inst. as under:—

"Weather outlook is gold. Further liquidation is probable."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 3.

October	22.00—.45
December	21.85—.43
January	21.65—.47
March	21.50—.46
May	21.35—.50
Middling Spot	22.35—.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 3.

July	21.92—.37
October	21.47—.39
Middling Spot	22.17—.37

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	21.99
October	22.17
January	21.84
New York, Noon Call.	
July	21.96
October	22.11
January	21.77
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
July	22.09
October	21.64
January	21.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 10,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil

Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000 bales

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 3-7-28	8306000	12946000
,, Yesterday do	10000	11000
Exports to date do	7192000	10901000
Stock at Ports 29-6-28	892000	1224000
,, Interior Towns do	438000	476000
,, Liverpool 29-6-28	830000	1292000
Visible Supply 29-6-28	2018000	4024000
Quantity in Sight do	14088000	15878000

LIVERPOOL.

BEARISH BOLL-WEEVIL REPORT—FAVOURABLE WEATHER—HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 16 TO 17 POINTS LOWER—SALES 6,650 BALES.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 13 points influenced by favourable weather and bearish weevil reports. There was heavy long liquidation decline of 16 to 17 points.

Spot sales amounted to 6,000 Bales and middling American Spot prices closed 21 points lower to 12.24d per lb.

Empire futures ruled easy and closed at a loss of 17 points while Egyptian futures closed at a decline of 22 to 15 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables dated 3rd inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Weather reports were favourable; weevil report is more favorable than expected, but lon't think the market will go much lower."

(2) "Washington reports sharp decrease weevil emergence. Ehergence practically complete."

(3) "Market affected by dear money. New York Government weevil report better weather, would advise buying at moderate decline as crop late, and does not look big."

"Less hullish boll-weevil report better weather including heavy general selling, decline probably temporary."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—No rains, temperature between 95 and 100 West. Belt Forecast entire Belt generally fair.'

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.85—.20
Scinde, Fine	9.10—.20
Scinde, Superfine	9.35—.20
Bengal, Good	8.60—.20
Bengal, Fully Good	8.85—.20
Bengal, Fine	9.10—.20
Oomra, Good	9.15—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	9.45—.20
Oomra, Fine	9.75—.20
Broach, Fully Good	10.35—.20
Broach, Fine	10.60—.20
Broach, Superfine	10.85—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3.

July	19.82—.37
August	20.34—
September	20.37—.23
October	20.57—.22
November	20.62—.22
December	20.67—.22
January	20.74—.15
February	20.74—.15
March	20.79—.15
April	20.79—.15
May	20.80—.15
June	20.80—.15
July	20.80—.15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	20.45—.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3.

	Opening	Closing
July	11.77	11.73—.16
August		11.68—.16
September		11.63—.16
October	11.58	11.52—.17
November		11.41—.18
December		11.41—.17
January	11.45	11.39—.17
February		11.35—.17
March	11.41	11.35—.17
April		11.31—.17
May	11.36	11.31—.17
June		11.27—.17
July		11.25—.17
Middling Spot		11.24—.21

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 3.

Demand Bills	487.30

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb. Spot sellers 0-9 1-16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 3-8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 3-8 per cent.

LONDON METAL.

London, July 3.

Copper, English Best Selected, £66 5-8

Copper, Braziers, £76 3-4

Yellow Metal, £65

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 3-4

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 3-8

Tin, English Ingots, £206

BOMBAY.

OPENED EASY ON LOWER NEW YORK—FIRM BUYING AT THE DECLINE—STRONG LIVERPOOL CLOSED FIRM.

Bombay, July 4.

Following a decline of 47 points in New York futures, the local market opened ta Rs. 410/ for Broach J/A. delivery. There was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 408/4. Steady buying hardened

Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.
20 0 25 0 With illustrations. Price Rs. three
1 Year £120 1928.

and prices improved further and were quoted at 4130 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	412/8
Broach J/A.	425/4
Oomra July	381/8
Oomra D/J.	393
Bengal July	343
Bengal D/J.	350

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay July 4

The forward market opened firm at Rs. 413/12 for R/A. Broach but declined on long liquidation. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A	... 412/12
Broach A/M	... 325/12
Oomra July	... 383
Oomra D/J	... 394
Bengal July	... 346
Bengal D/J	... 350

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4.

July	247.30—0.60
October	250.90—0.30
January	253.90 Unchanged.

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 4.

To-day there was no tender against July contracts.

DAILY ROOM

4th July 1928.

Bengal 350 D. J.
Bengal 346 July.
Broach 425 A. M.
Broach 413 J. A.
Umra 392 D. J.
Umra 381 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	... 361	354	347	339
S. P.	... 359	352	345	337
Rajputana	... 361	354	347	339
Broach	... 430	425	415	408
S. D.	... 425	420	413	406
P. A.	... 440	435	428	420
K. V.	... 421	416	411	404
Dholera	... 418	423	408	401
Kanjin	... 413	410	405	398
Cutch	...	...	425	420	413
Surat	... 477	472	467	462
Rajpipla	... 473	468	463	458
Navsari	... 497	492	487	482
Umra No. 3	399	392	385	375
C. P. No. 1	421	414	407	397
C. P. No. 2	410	403	396	386
Khandesh	...	381	371	361	351
Muthia	...	...	361	351	341
Southern	...	414	409	404	399
Comphah	...	...	437	427	417

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	380	
Bengal Fine	355	345
Bengal F.G.	350	340
Sindh-Punjab Fine	355	345
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	350	340
Wardha-Hingt Fine	400	390
Nagpur Fine	400	390
Yeotmal Fine	395	380
Arvi Fine	395	380
Amraoti Fine	385	370
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	380	360
Mirkapur Fine	370	355
Khandesh Fine	365	345
Muthia Fine		335
Nanded Purna F.G. G.S.	380	
Purna F.G.G.S.	355	345
Parbhani Sailu F.G. G. S.		345
Indore Ujjain Fine	370/75	350
Burwah Sanavad Fine	370	345
Surat	470	
Navsari		
Broach F.G.	410	
Broach Fine	420	
Westerns M.G.	390	
Westerns H.G.		
Cambodia	485	
Miraj Sangli	405	
Compta Good	420	
Dharwar		
Kadi Veraval		

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10

BULLION MARKET

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay, July 4.

SILVER.

London Ready 27/6.
London Forward 27/5.
America cent 59/11.
Chaina opening 2/8/7.
Closing 2/8/6.
Ready 62/4.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
Ashad opening	62/8	62/8	62/3	62/4
Sawan	62/7	62/7	62/2	62/3

Tejimundi 1/2.

"Tone of Silver".—Dull. Quiet and idle. Nothing doing. Market closed with sellers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/3.
Ashad 21/63.
Sawan 21/7/2.
National City 21/6/3.
N. Motilall 21/6/3.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 4.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 27/32 D D 1/5-7/8.
LONDON—
Bank Selling T T. 1/5-7/8 cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5-7/8 July/Aug.
Banks Selling T T 1/5-7/8 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/8 July/Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Sept.
NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276.
Bank Selling T T 275-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 274-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 128.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 139-1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 183.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87-1/2 3rd. inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8-1/2 4th inst.
London/Japan Nominal 1/10-7/8 3rd inst.
London/Paris 124.20 3rd. inst.
London/Belgium 34.92. 3rd. inst.
London/Switzerland 25.28 3rd inst.
London/Italy 92.80 3rd. inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-10 3rd inst.; £4-4-10-3/4 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 27-3/8 3rd inst.; 27 7/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 27 5/16 rd inst. 27-3/8. 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-3/4 3rd inst.. 60 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3-3/4 per cent 3rd inst.; 3 13/16 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 per cent 3rd inst.; 4 1/16 per cent 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent
3 mos. 3-1/2 per cent.
6 mos. 4 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 4.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 5 Annas per cwt. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady by evidencing a drop of about an Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Cohinur Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Pandit Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nurrahal Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, May Rs. 9/6¼ per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, May Rs. 9/6 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March, Rs. 8/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

READY COTTON SALES.

300 Japan T. & Co. Broach 425.
300 Japan T. & Co. Banusha 350.
100 Chaturbhuj Jeram Aurungabad 334.
100 Chaturbhuj Jeram Muthia 291.
100 Bombay & Co. Elichpur 385.
100 Vardhman Bros Sargoda 430.
100 Finlay Mill Bengal 350.
100 Rathi & Co. Nagar 324.
100 Chaturbhuj Jeram Nagar 325.
100 Sanairam Joharmal C. P. No. 1 400.
100 Japan & Co. Manavadar 392.
200 G. G. Kesha Barwaha 360/365.
100 K. Devchand & Co. Degaon 323.
100 Forbes & Co. Khandesh 315.
100 A. Damodar Darwar 347 1/2.
100 G. G. Kesha Khandwa 385.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET

LONG LIQUIDATION IN TATA STEEL

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, July 4.

Following a decline in raw Cotton prices, mill shares opened quiet and ruled easy on scattered liquidation. Dying opened at Rs. 903/12 declined to Rs. 901/12 but closed at Rs. 902/8 after improving to Rs. 903/2. Fazal opened of Rs. 870/- and declined to Rs. 566/4 but closed at Rs. 867/8. Pearl closed at 567/8 and century at Rs. 413/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Long liquidation by tired bulls caused some weakness in Tata Steel Shares. Defds opened at Rs. 286/4 and declined to Rs. 280/10. At this level there was some support and closed at Rs. 282/8. There was some profit taking in Burmah shares which declined to Rs. 825/- but closed at Rs. 827/8. Hydros were quiet at Rs. 1110/- Cement were quiet. Tata Iron second pref shares were easy.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, July 2.

100	Ammed. Advance	380
50	Apollo	7
500	Bombay Cotton	312/8
2200	Bombay Dyeing	802/8
200	Fazulbhoy	867/8
250	Century	413/2
100	Central India	513/12
500	Central India Pref.	486/4
100	Colaba Land	131/14
100	Coorla	167/8
100	Crescent	161/4
250	Currim.	190
500	David	240
250	Dawn	575
200	Edward Sassoon	92/8
10	E. D. Sassoon	0-12-6
100	Elphinstone	15
50	Finlay	121/4
1000	F. Petit	3254
100	Globe	23/8
100	Gokak	125
100	Indian Bleaching	251/4
25	Central	25/14
100	Indore Malwa	387/8
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50	Kastoorchand	19
100	Khatau	87/8
100	Kohinoor	250
100	Laxmi Cotton	6775
100	Madhavrai Scd.	8
100	Madhowji	80
100	Manekji Petit	1,500
100	Meyer Sassoon	80
100	Morarji	1550
200	New Great	262/8
100	New City	112/8
200	Pearls	567/8
100	Phoenix	382/8
200	Pabaney	246/4
100	Sholapur	6700
250	Simplex	129/6
50	Swan	120
100	Swadeshi	490
500	Tata Mill	47/8
500	Vishnu Cotton	2725

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1490
50	India	95/8
£5	Eastern	82/8
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantej	902/8
100	Amritsar Patti	138
100	Cen. Prov. Ry. xd	101
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Ry	91
100	Hoshiarpur	97/8
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	77
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97
100	Sialkote	102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
500	Tapti Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	726/4
100	Alcock	387/8
125	B. Burma	827/8
125	B. Burma No. 1	302/8
10	Br. India Insurance	7
50	B. Tramway	157/8
50	Tramway Pref.	94/8
250	Bombay Steam	281/4
50	Bombay Telephone	52
10	Bundi Cement	25/2
200	Indian Cement	360
10	Central India Mining	17
£1	Eastern Chemical Ordy.	4/8
sh 2	do. Defd.	1/4
100	Katni Ordinary	268/2
100	Katni Deferred	985
25	New India Insur.	21/12
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16/14
10	,, ,, Pref.	12/8
50	Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	90
10	Shivrajpur	37
15	Scindia Steam	13/8
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	76/8
90	Tata Iron Deferred	28218
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138/8
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	93/8
100	Tata Hydro	1110
100	Tata Oil	37
100	Tata Power Ord.	525
1000	Tata Power Pref.	925

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 4.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 51/11, Highest 51/11/6, Closing 51/9/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery Pannary Opening 4/10/9, Highest 4/10/10-1/2, Closing 10/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb Opening 57/10/6, Highest 57/11, 57/6/6.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 4.

3 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-9.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-2.

Forward Rates: 17th July sets—3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9/0 1915-55 Rs. 106-9-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 4.

3 Months discounts 3-3/4 per cent.
6 months discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/4 per cent.
One month 3-3/4 per cent.
Three Months 3-1/2 per cent.
Six month 3-1/2 per rent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 4.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year.	Last year
Khandesh	35	305,122	313,393
Central India	93	295,208	297,934
Barsi and Nagar	207	315,111	199,347
Hyderabad-Gaorani	514	117,333	68,938
Berar	168	723,656	567,305
Central Provinces	306	304,516	237,814
Total Oomras	1,318	2,060,946	1,674,130
Dhollera	925	317,391	190,494
N.-W. Provinces	100	64,727	57,777
Rajputana	101	53,360	55,903
Sind-Punjab		136,244	115,121
Broach	274	267,988	237,514
Compta and Dharwar	474	127,171	124,437
Westerns-Northerns	311	45,406	63,803
Cocanada		7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	15	34,134	36,532
Persian		4,896	4,235
American		89,519	319,121
Egyptian and African		72,101	81,308
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		126	252
Total	3,518	3,274,006	2,961,009

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 4.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 28th June This year	Last year
Europe	3,286	707,155	340,524
Japan & China	7,950	1,156,095	1,384,121
Coast Ports	10	25,351	[illegible]
Up-country by Rail		85,941	
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			

WEATHER IN INDIA

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT EXTENDS INTO SIND

HEAVY RAINFALL IN WEST C.P.

POONA, July 4.

Depression now lies over the west Central Provinces and rainfall has continued to be heavy in that area. The Arabian sea current has strengthened markedly in the Konkan, and Gujarat and has extended into Sind. The Bay current remains feeble in Burma but is rent remains feeble in Burma but is fairly active in northeast India.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Sind, Gujarat, Central India, west Central Provinces Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad north, and Malabar and local in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India east, Coorg and the Punjab Hills.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces Kashmir, Baluchistan, Rajputana East and Hyderabad south.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair and Bassein one and a half inches, Rangoon a half. Cherrapunji four, Naya Dumka and Darjeeling three, Derhampore and Jalpaiguri two, Dhubri, Cox's Bazar, Purnea and Dinajpur one and a half, Ranchi a half, Pachmarhi and Seoni six, Jubbulpore two, Nagpur one and a half, Neemuch one, Mussooree three, Allahabad, Indore and Chanda a half, Dwarka and Ahmedabad three, Deesa, Veravel and Bhavnagar one and a half, Fort Sandeman and Karachi three quar-Jacobabad a half, Dalhousie one and a half, Simla a half, Ratnagiri four, Bombay and Karwar three, Marmagao two, Malegaon one and a half, Nizamabad one and Mercara a half.

Forecast: An increase on the west coast, west Central India, Gujarat and South Rajputana.

Heavy Rainfall warning: Rainfall is likely to be heavy in west Central India, Gujarat, Konkan, and Kanara during the nex fortyeight hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

DEPRESS LIES OVER WEST C. P.

Bombay, July 4.

General Remarks.—The depression now lies over the west Central Provinces and rainfall has continued to be heavy in that area. Under its influence the monsoon has strengthened markedly in the Konkan and Gujarat, and extended into Sind. Rainfall has been nearly general in Sind, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, Baluchistan, Rajputana East and Hyderabad South. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the west Punjab, Upper Sind and Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the south United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. Temperatures were below normal in parts of the Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 109 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase on the west coast and in west Central India, Gujarat and south Rajputana.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Ins.
Allahabad	... 0.46
Jhansi	... 0.01
Delhi	... 0.02
Ambala	... 0.09
Jacobabad	... 0.40
Karachi	... 0.78
Mount Abu	... 0.76
Deesa	... 1.65
Bhuj	... 0.58
Dwarka	... 2.68
Rajkot	... 0.73
Veraval	... 1.34
Surat	... 0.55
Ahmedabad	... 2.60
Bhavnagar	... 1.29
[illegible]	... 1.07
[illegible]	... 0.40
[illegible]	... 0.27
[illegible]	... 0.16
Negapatam	... 0.05
Madras	... 0.01
Cocanada	... 0.05

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:— Ins.

Colaba Observatory	... 3.06
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date	... 36.01
(14.21" above normal.)	
St. George's Hospital	... 4.30
J. J. Hospital	... 3.35

Maximum temperature 81 deg. (5 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

INDIAN IDAILY WEATHER REBORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Tuesday, the 3rd of July, 1928, giving data, for the preceding 24 hours.

The depression over the Central Provinces has remained practically stationary and rainfall has again been heavy in that area. The Arabian Sea monsoon has been active on the west coast and has extended into west Central India and Rajputana. The Bay current continues vigorous in south Bengal but has weakened markedly in Burma.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in Berar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Burma.—There has been local rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma; Akyab has had 1.2" and Mergui 0.5". Skies are heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and local in Assam, Orissa and Bihar; Cox's Bazar has had 4.8", Cherrapunji 4.3", Chittagong 3.4", Barisal 3.0", Berhampur 2.7", Calcutta 2.5", Burdwan 1.8", Sandheads 1.9", Narayanganj 1.3", Jessore 1.4", Cuttack 1.3", Chaibasa 1.3", Ranchi 0.7" and Naya Dumka 0.9". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in the south of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Central India West and the Central Provinces, locally in the United Provinces West, and at a few stations in the United Provinces East; Jubbulpore has had 2.8", Seoni 3.1", Nagpur 2.9", Pachmarhi 3.3", Raipur 1.2", Hoshangabad 0.9", Mussoorie 0.7", Agra 0.5", Neemuch 0.4" and Jagdalpur 0.5". Skies are overcast in the Central Provinces, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the Central Provinces and the south of the United Provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal in Central India West and the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—There has been local rain in Rajputana East and the Punjab hills, and a few falls have occurred in Kashmir and Gujarat; Kotah has had 1.5", Simla 0.4", Bhavnagar 0.5" and Surat 2.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and Kashmir, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, the east Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, and clear generally elsewhere. Humidity is mostly in excess in Kashmir, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Punjab and the North-West Fronties Province, and the minimum in the east and north Punjab and east Rajputana. The highest temperature in the division was 109 deg. at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad North and Malabar, and local in the Bombay Deccan and Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in Hyderabad South, and the Madras Coast North; Bombay has had 4.2", Ratnagiri 1.1", Managalore 1.0", Karwar and Poona 0.2" each, and Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Calicut and Cochin 0.3" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more moist than usual in the northwest of the division and also in Mysore. Maximum temperature was below normal in Hyderabad North.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—July 2nd, Naini Tal (Kumaon) 7.0".

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4th July, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.627 inches (.056 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .575 inches (.047 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.028.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.2 degrees (5.3 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 degrees (1.7 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour.

[illegible]ent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky equal 10) 10.

[illegible]l in 24 hours 3.06

COTTON GOSSIPS

Bombay, July 4.

An astrological forecast predicting decline in prices from 29th Ultimo till 3rd inst has proved correct. The said report advises purchases around 5th inst with a view to liquidate at about the middle of the present months.

One more forecast based on celestial bodies movement indicated decline up to 6th inst. with a view to soar high on the 10th inst. Again market gets a bearish jerk for about 100 hours.

Is it a fact that owing to extraordinary bullish enthusiasm in Liverpool on the 30th Ultimo. American professional operators unloaded?

The weevil report compiled by the U. S. A. Government up to 16th Ultimo, showing maximum completness, proved unusally light and is having bearish effect to-day while private authorities are shocked with the present menance of these old friends.

Acreage is generally underestimated.

It is known in Cotton World that in June the crop always improves. This year the experience is rather reverse.

By the fourth of July the crop starts going back.

In July and August the crop always loses.

"Equioctical" storms come as early as the fourth of July.

It is easier to bet on the crop than to pay bet.

A scared bear is the best bull meal.

Statistics are the post-mortem Verdict spinners are human. They mostly buy in rising markets.

The sextile aspects between Mercury and Jupitar and with Mars was the chief cause of favourable weather reports on the 3rd inst. as mercury is said to control the weather of American Cotton Crop.

On the 2nd February Broach J/A was Rs. 338, and it advanced by 69/0 to Rs. 407 on the 8th of May Against this one third amount of reaction of Rs. 23 carried Broach J/A to Rs. 384/- on the 13th June. Is it a fact that since then prices advancing by Rs. 39/- at 422; to-day completed a reaction of Rs. 13/- at Rs. 409/-? (Cotton Arithmetic).

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 3.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 200 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb, Cargoes, June shipment to Continent paid 50 4 1-2
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb, Cargoes, July-Aug. shipment sellers 50
Wheat, South Australian, July shipment paid 52-9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi June-July shipment value 52

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F Calcutta,
July-Sept. per cwt, sellers 13-0 3-4
Oct.-Dec. per cwt, sellers 13 2 1-4
C & F Bombay,
July-Sept. per cwt. sellers 13 1 1-4
C and F Karachi.
July-Sept. per cwt. sellers 13-2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 3.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C. £22 1-8
Hongkong Shanghai Bank (London Register) £138 1-2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2
National Bank £55 1-2
Eastern Bank £7 1-8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90 1-2
Conversion Loan £78 1-8
Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £101 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71 1-2
Consols £55 7-8
War Loan 5 per cent. £101 1-2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94 1-2

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 3.

T T Berlin on London 20.41 7-8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09 1-2
T T Brussels on London 34.91
T T Madrid on London Unquoted
T T Milan on London 92.29

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

WOMENS COLLEGE TO OPEN ON 15TH

NEW DELHI, July 1.

The Registrar of the Benares Hindu University sends the following:—

"The Women's College of the Benares Hindu University will open on the 15th of July. There is accommodation for 100 students in the Khatau Makanji Hostel for Women which will be in charge of a Resident Lady Superintendent. 35 scholarships of Rs. 15 each are available at present for women students.

Women students reading for the Intermediate in Arts will be taught by five lady graduates in the hostel itself where a number of class rooms have recently been completed. Those women students who wish to take up Science subjects for the Intermediate Examination will have for the present to attend the Science lectures along with men students of the University. Women students who wish to join the B.A. or M.A. classes will also have to attend classes along with men students.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Lady Superintendant, Khatau Makanji Hostel, Benares Hindu University. Applications for the syllabus of courses and for regulations of the University and the Hostel should be addressed to the Registrar, Benares Hindu University.—A. P.

KANARA SUPPORTS BARDOLI

FOREST GRIEVANCES

A large meeting of the agriculturists of Karwar Taluka of the Kanara District was held at Sadashivgad under the Presidentship of Mr. Subrao Anant Verti a well-known local zamindar to protest against Government's treatment of the ryots in the Bardoli Taluka, and passed a resolution giving their whole-hearted support to the struggle. Some amounts were also collected at the meeting in aid of the Bardoli fund.

The meeting also passed resolutions condemning Government's policy regarding the Forests and asked Government to improve their policy on the lines suggested by the Bombay Presidency Association in their comprehensive memorial to Government on the matter. The meeting also thought that the Land-Revenue Bill which has been published in the Government Gazette was wholly unsatisfactory and required substantial revision.

It is worthy of note that the majority present at the meeting were actual cultivators of the soil, whose interest in public questions was so far quite dormant.

DYERS TO RESUME WORK TO-DAY

LONDON, July 4.

The National Union of Textile Workers has ratified the agreement in the dyers' strike. The dyers will resume work on Thursday.—Reuter's Special.

SIR DAVID ULE DEAD

LONDON, July 4.

Sir David Yule is dead.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir David Yule, Bt., was born in 1858 and was a member of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., Ld. He was created a Baronet in 1922).

LINSEED.

London, July 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £17-15-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment sellers £17-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, June-July shipment Hull paid £16-0-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton, July.-Aug. shipment sellers £18-7-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, July-Aug. delivery sellers 29
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, Sept.-Dec. delivery sellers 29 4 1-2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot, 15 15-16

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 3.

Silver—Absence of support. Business Small. Market is quiet.

Spot	27 3-8
Forward	27 5-16

London, July 3.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3 3-4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months, 4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £9-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug.

A MODEST MEASURE

ANOTHER SUPPORT TO MR. HAJI'S BILL

U. P. CHAMBER ON 'VESTED INTERESTS'

CAWNPORE, July 1.

Supporting fully Mr. Haji's Bill for the Reservation of Coastal Traffic the United Province's Chamber of Commerce says in the course of its letter to Government:—

There is nothing in this Bill which is either novel or contrary to International usage. It is a modest measure compared with the legislative enactments which other nations of the world, anxious to build up their national mercantile merines, have resorted to at different times. Perhaps no country has done more in this direction than England. The history of maritime legislation in that country dates back to the year 1381. Under the famous Navigation Acts of 17th and 18th Centuries not only the coastal trade of England was reserved for English ships but most elaborate and stringent regulation and control were exercised to ensure that the bulk of the foreign trades also should be carried in English bottoms. These Navigation Acts were not repealed till the middle of the last century when England had attained an undisputed supremacy among the maritime nations of the world. Then it was that the policy of national monopoly gave place to that of reciprocity. Since British shipping was larger than any other country with which these reciprocity treaties were negotiated, England stood to gain by these mutual concessions. The same policy however, cannot be beneficial to a country like India which has practically no national shipping of its own. Many countries which have developed powerful mercantile marines capable of holding their own in international competetion, still consider it safe to retain protective legislation on their statute books. INDIA'S INSUPERABLE OBSTACLES.

The position in India is much worse than it was in England in the 17th century. As already pointed out, foreign vested interests here stand as an almost insuperable obstacle in the way of indigenous enterprise. The development of a national mercantile marine seems to be forlorn hope unless the Government are prepared to actively foster and encourage indigenous enterprise through protective legislation and by means of other measures of direct and indirect stateaid which have been adopted by other countries and some of which have been recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. The Reservation of the constal trade to national shipping is only one of these measure.

A specific provisions of the Bill are, in the opinion of the Committee most reasonable. In England when the coastal trade was reserved for English ships not only English ownership and controll insisted upon but even master and crew were required to be English. The Committee strongly support the Bill and hope that it will be placed on the Statute book at an early date and will be followed by other similar measures aiming at the development of a strong and efficient national mercantile marine.

FAMINE IN KHULNA DISTRICT

APPEAL FOR HELP BY BHARAT SEVASRAM SANGHA

Swami Bijnanada, General Secretary, and Swami Satchidananda, Vice-President of the Bharat Sevasram Sangha, write from 23/3, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta:—

A dire famine has broken out in the district of Khulna (Bengal), extending over the whole of the Asasooni police station and parts of three ther police stations. The Bharat Savasram Sangha has started relief works there and has been distributing rice, clothes, medicine and diet. As is reported through the inspections of our local workers that the conditions of the affected area threatens to be much more serious if thousands of rupees are not immediately forthcoming for the succour of the famine-stricken. We from the Bharat Seva-Asram Sangha, are trying our level best to cope successfully with the situation. We appeal to the generous publci for funds and any help in coin or in kind will be thankfully acknowledged under the following address:—

PROF. SYED MAHOMED ENTERTAINED

Prof. Syed Mahomed of Delhi who had been in Bombay during the Mohurrum celebrations for preaching sermons, was entertained at the Shia Isna Ashari Club, Chowpatty, Bombay.

Haji Dawoodbhoy Haji Nasher said Prof. Syed Mahomed, who is a professor of the Government Arabic College of Delhi, has been visiting Bombay for the last seven years during Mohurrum celebrations and was giving sermons on Islam, plain living and high thinking, etc., for hearing which thousands of devout Muslims were flocking. He was instrumental in creating a deep impression on his hearers.

Prof. Syed Mahomed in reply said that

WIN Rs. 1,000
By Solving
The J. A. B. Cross Words.
P. O. Yellamanchili,
(Vizag Dist.)
Re:—Comp. No. 7—Clue 6 down is taken away out of consideration. Latest date for receiving entries extended to 23-7-28.
For printed leaflets apply to the Director.

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Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.
Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.
Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.
Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.
Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.
Tila Dilruba (Regd.)—Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.
Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRATNA, Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)
R932

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BARTON CASE SENSATION

PARSI GIRL BURSTS INTO TEARS

TENSE ATMOSPHERE IN COURT

The trial of Dr. J. Barton who stands charged with outraging the modesty of Miss Aim Karkaria, an 18 years old Parsi girl, commenced in the Court of Mr. M. S. Pandit at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday. There was again a phenomenal rush of interested hearers and the Magistrate in anticipation of this had issued orders drawing the attention of the public not to crowd near the Magistrate dais or to benches reserved for the bar and the press, but keep strictly within the place allotted to the public. The public gallery could not even accommodate half the number of people who had turned up to watch the proceedings of the sensational case, and many had to return home disappointed.

HIGHLY-STRUNG ATMOSPHERE IN COURT.

The atmosphere in the court was highly strung especially because the case had taken a dramatic and sensational phase at the very first hearing. It will be re-called on the last occasion Dr. Barton, the accused suddenly took ill in the court and said that "he felt very queer" and on this account hearing had to be adjourned. Added to this the girl in the case had fainted whilst leaving the court which had made the situation entrancingly dramatic.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law assisted by Messrs. Saheer and Dhondy appeared for the accused while Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution.

PROSECUTION STORY.

In opening the prosecution case, the Police Prosecutor narrated the facts of the case He said that the complainant on the 18th June went to the shop of the accused in order to get her spectacles which she had ordered from him. The accused asked her to wait and in the meantime ordered a servant to go out of accused began to admire her arrused began to admire her gold wristlet and asked her where she had got it designed. He then questioned her as to her name, her age and in which school she was being educated. The complainant answered the accused's enquiries. He then invited her to go into the adjoining dark room with a view to examine her eyes. She went into the dark room when the accused in examining her eyes touched her cheeks. At that time the complainant thought that it was a mere accident. Subsequently the accused, it was alleged, took a bunch of keys and showed her some jewellery including a diamond ring in the safe and asked her whether she would not like to have any of them. The complainant got indignant and replied "Can't you see I have a ring on my finger! I am engaged". She walked out into the sitting room where the accused followed her and was alleged to have kissed her and embraced her The girl ran out of the shop and on going to her house complained about the conduct of the accused to her mother. Later in the evening a complaint was lodged with the police.

MISS KARKARIA'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Ami Jehangirji Karkaria, the complainant girl stepped into the witness box to give evidence. Examined by Mr. Thanawalla she said she was residing with her father at Balaram Street. She got her eyes examined by one Dr. Nanavaty, who gave her a prescription for the glasses. She went to Dr. Barton's shop with the prescription on 16th June.

Are you engaged to be married?—Yes to one Mr. Merwanji Jehangirji Karkaria.

In answer to another question she said she wore a ring given her by her fiance.

On the 18th June at about 11 a.m. she went to Dr. Barton's shop to get the glasses. She was accosted by Dr. Barton on her entering the shop. She asked him whether her glasses were ready. The accused did not reply her but told the compounder to get the glasses.

Q.—Had you any conversation with the accused?—A. He asked me where I was staying, how far I had studied and what school I was attending.

Continuing her evidence witness said she was wearing a wristlet which the accused noticed and said that the design was excellent and caught hold of her hand.

Q.—What did he say!—A. He asked me whether the design was prepared in India? (Laughter).

IN THE DARK ROOM.

Accused took the wristlet by surprise and insisted on putting it back on her wrist himself which she declined. Witness was then requested to shut her eyes in order to examine them. Accused came near her and opened them. She was then asked to go into the 'dark room' and while examining her eyes accused touched her cheek with his hand.

Q:—Did you attach any importance to this incident? A.—I thought it was all an accident.

After this incident both accused and the witness were seated in the patient's room.

Q: What happened there?—A: Accused took a bunch of keys and opened the safe that was in the room.

Witness said she was shown a bracelet by accused and asked if she could say whether it was made of 'American' gold. Witness was then shown a ring and asked to accept it which she refused and told the accused "Don't you see the ring on my finger! I am engaged!"

"DARLING! DON'T GET ANGRY"

What did he say? He said "Darling! Don't get angry!"

At this stage Mr. Talyarkhan inquired how far the girl had studied to which Mr. Thanawalla replied that she was in the Matriculation Class.

The witness further said that the accused said he would marry her and take her to England and then embraced her and clung to her body' She struggled and gave a kick to the accused. She further cried out whereupon the accused held her and attempted to gag her mouth with the other hand.

Proceeding the witness said the accused gripped hold of her and kissed her on the cheeks.

WITNESS BURSTS INTO TEAR.

At this stage the witness, in recounting her experience, burst out into tears. Recovering her composure, witness stated that the accused 'took liberties' with her person.

Asked by the court to explain what she ment she said that handled her breasts. She managed to free herself and ran out of the shop. The accused followed her and attempted to persuade her to return and take away the glasses. She told him that he could keep the glasses and warned him that she would complain about his conduct to her brother.

On her return home, her mother questioned her as to why she was weeping and she related the incident remarking "The doctor is a rogue." The mother immediately proceeded to the accused's shop. She could not say what happened at the shop. Later on her father and her fiance were told about the matter.

Proceeding the witness went on to say that a Parsi reporter of the "Jame-Jamshed" came to her house to make inquiries and in the course of conversation suggested that she should lodge a complaint to the police.

The Public Prosecutor told the court that it was not his intention to call the press reporter as a witness but he wished to show by this how the complainant delayed going to the police.

GIRL'S MOTHER RELATES HER EXPERIENCE.

Sunabai, the mother of the girl giving her evidence corroborated the story told by the complainant. On hearing her daughter's complaint she went to the accused's shop and questioned him as to his behaviour. She asked him that as he was offering to take young girls to Europe and China, whether he was not prepared to take the witness also. The accused looked perplexed and remained silent. She further asked the accused to also show her the jewellery which he had shown to her daughter. Thereupon the accused bolted and hid himself. In the meantime hearing the noise in the shop a small crowd had gathered. She told the story to two Parsi gentlemen who happened to be amongst the crowd. After this she went with her daughter to the police station to make a complaint.

Cross-examination of the last two witnesses was reserved.

The third witness was Mr. Edulji Papa, Solicitor who stated that the mother came to his office and complained about the conduct of the accused.

Mr. Chichgar, the next witness said that he was passing along Hornby Road when he saw the mother of the girl remonstrating with the accused. He went inside the shop and found a Mahomedan trying to pacify the mother. He asked what the row was about when the accused said he would give an explanation and was prepared to give an apology to the girl's mother. The witness further stated the accused also expressed his regret at the incident.

Mr. Talyarkhan objected that the conversation that took place between the last witness and accused, was not admissible because the statements alleged to have been made by the accused may have been the result of the threatening attitude of the crowd In fact the witness himself came out of the crowd.

At this stage the court rose for the day and the case was adjourned to the 11th instant.

MODEL TREATIES ADOPTED

LONDON, July 3.

Geneva.—The Committee on Arbitration finally adopted the model Treaties and passed a resolution recommending consideration of the Treaties by members and non-members of the League.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT

MAINTENANCE CLAIM AGAINST EX-INSPECTOR

SETTLEMENT IN WIFE'S SUIT

A settlement was reached in the maintenance suit filed against ex-C.I.D. Inspector of the Bombay Police, Ishvarlal Kavishwar by his wife Kamalabai claiming Rs. 200 as maintenance.

The plaintiff alleged that her husband had kept one Bablibai "alias" Sariadevi as his mistress. He had been treating her very cruelly and had turned her out, after which she had been living with her parents.

Yesterday the following settlement was recorded by Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp:—

Both parties to withdraw all allegations against each other. The defendant to deposit Rs. 4,000 with the Accountant General, and the interest amounting to Rs. 360 per year should be paid to the plaintiff for her maintenance.

The plaintiff to retain her ornament worth about Rs. 800. The balance of Rs. 700 out of her "palla" money of Rs. 1,000 which is in possession of the plaintiff's parents should be returned to the defendant.

The interim order for Rs. 50 passed by High Court some time ago has thus been modified.

SELLING FRUITS AND FLOWERS WITHOUT LICENSE

WHAT IS A PRIVATE MARKET?

Is it an offence, under the Municipal Act, if a group of shops are used by the tenants for the sale of fruits and flowers without a license from the Municipal Commissioner? This was the point that came up for consideration before Justices Patker and Murphy on the Appellate Side of the High Court in disposing of a reference made by the Second Presidency Magistrate in the case of one Yenkanna Ellappa.

The accused Yenkanna Ellappa erected a structure designed to be let out as small shops on the side of the compound of his building in Balaram Street in complying with the necessary Municipal requirements. The tenants of the shops, 16 in number, were mainly selling flowers and fruits. The accused was prosecuted under Section 402 for establishing a new private market for the sale of articles of human food without the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner and under Section 403 for keeping open such a market without a license.

The Second Presidency Magistrate who tried the case, referred the following questions to the High Court under Section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

(1) Whether the shops and user constitute a private market within the meaning of Sections 402 and 403.

(2) Whether fruit are articles of human food within the scope of Sections 402 and 403.

(3) whether the owner is liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 471.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in giving judgment, observed that there was no definition of the word "market" in the Municipal Act which classified markets into Municipal and private markets. Section 410 prohibited the sale of meat or fish intended for human food in any place other than a Municipal or private market but did not prohibit the sale of fruit.

It was urged on behalf of the accused that the shops were separated from each other and that there was complete absence of control by the accused on the action of shop-keepers, most of whom chose to sell fruit. Their Lordships observed that such a row of shops would hardly constitute a private market unless the owner had control over the actions of the shop-keepers and the right to compel them to sell a particular commodity. The accused in this case had not bargained with the tenants that they should sell fruit. The structure of the accused, therefore, was nothing more than a collection of shops and did not, in their opinion, constitute a private market.

As regards the second question referred by the Magistrate, their Lordships recorded their opinion that fruits were articles of human food within the scope of Section 402. On the third question, their Lordships held that the accused was not liable to penalty.

ACCIDENT IN GODREJ SOAP FACTORY

WORKMAN'S FATAL FALL IN VAT

While emptying a vat of boiling liquid soap in the Godrej Soap Factory at Byculla on Monday, Dyanoo Bhairoo, (30) a workman lost his balance and fell in the boiling Soap. He was removed to Dr. Masina's Hospital where he died subsequently.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails of June 21, due at 9 a.m.

Bombay Legislatibe Council bye-election: Nomination day.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League—Cheshires vs. Police, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 6.

Harwood League—Attached vs. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 7.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

In the above free dispensary the total number of patients treated in the month of June, 1928 was 2062 of which 983 were males, 409 were females and 670 were children.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 4th July 1928 have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 11th instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Awa Maru", left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd inst and is expected to arrive here on or about the 29th idem.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following meetings of tenants will be held to-day (Thursday) the 5th July, to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act:—(1) Nagoo Sayaji Buildings, Chuna Bhatti, Grant Road, at 8-45 p.m. (2) Rele Buildings, Badam Wadi, at 9-15 p.m.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute will be held on Thursday the 5th July 1928 at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, to transact the same business already mentioned. All members of the Institute are requested to attend.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd July 1928 to 6 a.m. of 4th July 1928.

Small-pox attacks 3; death nil; Cholera attack 1; death nil; Plague nil, Influenza nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 59; total mortality this day last year 73. (Imported from Pandherpur)

BOMBAY'S CO-OPERATORS' DAY CELEBRATION

The following is the programme for the celebration of the Bombay Co-operator's Day:—

On Saturday next (7th inst.) A public meeting at "Temple of Co-operation" 9, Bake House Lane, at 3-0 p.m. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will preside and Mr. Jaysukhlal Mehta, and others will address.

A ladies public meeting will be held at Servants of India Society's Home at 4-30 p.m. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside. Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mrs. Manoramabai Malankar, S. G. Warty M.A., and K. C. Desai and others will address.

Students public Meeting will be held at Antonio Da'Silva High School at 4-30 p.m. Prof. H. J. Kaji will address.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 675, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK. JANUARY.

July 4.

New York Market is closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL.

	July 4.
Previous Closing Rate	11.39
To-day's Opening Rate	11.35
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	11.49
Difference	+.10
Broach Expectation	4-3-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	LONDON, July 4.
Silver Ready	27-5-0
Lower	0-1-0
Silver Forward	27-3-0
Lower	0-2-0

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 4.
1st Settlement	62-4-0
2nd Settlement	62-3-0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1928.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the "Sardar" of Bardoli, arrived at Grant Road Station yesterday morning and was enthusiastically received by the members of the Youth League deputed to meet him.

• • • •

The reception was orderly and methodical. Nothing of that rush and scramble, and that hurrying and scurrying about, which one notices when national leaders are ovated on railway station platforms in India.

• • • •

But the yellow evening gramophone of the "Times of India" must continue its misrepresentations. Otherwise its job, I suppose, is not well done. Its representative discovered that the reception was a poor show. Think of it the President of the Youth League was not there! My dear little E. N., don't fret over it. He was not expected to be there and what he is expected to do by the brave boys and girls of Bombay is something which will make you whimper all the more.

• • • •

Those indomitable spirits, the band of college young men and young ladies who in drenching rain went about collecting money, are sure that the President of their League is not the man to fail them in any emergency. So don't you worry about it, little E. N.

• • • •

Peking is named Peiping. Fine idea that. It will help the Chinese Nationalists to "pipe in" the times of peace over China, one and indivisable. There will be considered regret amongst "Shanghai-landers" over that "indivisable."

But every dog has his day and as the Chinese would put it—the "Foreign Devils" have to gulp it as best they can.

• • • •

There is, however, a little danger which the Chinese have to guard against. The "loan agreements" between China and foreign nations must be satisfactorily settled.

• • • •

An American writer says that the English are good losers. Not in India. Here they have set up a scarecrow called Prestige. They expect Indians to be afraid of it and they themselves are afraid of losing it.

• • • •

"All Films will talk in five years", announces a British Sunday paper. By the time that sort of film is common in India, the talking part of it will be so perfect, that it will seriously disturb the loud-conversation in which our Indian cinema audiences indulge.

• • • •

Remarkable changes have taken place in the political world of Greece. M. Venizelos returned to take up the helm of affairs. Immediately there was a tobacco strike. It is not reported whether M. Venizelos spoke in contemptuous terms about the home-made cigars, but the affair has now been amicably settled.

• • • •

The affair about the Ministry could not be. So there was a thorough overhaul of portfolios. Several ex-diplomats are in the new Cabinet. One result of the change will be that several Ministers will be among the diplomats. That's the way in Greece to placate politicians.

• • • •

Passenger (to taxi-driver who is going very fast): Driver, driver, have you taken leave of your senses?

Driver: "Not yet, but I reckon I will at the next corner—the brakes have gone bust!"

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT KURLA

PROSPECTS OF CONDIDATES

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

KURLA, July 4.

The ensuing Municipal elections to be held on the 7th instant have been the first of its kind in the civic history of the town of Kurla. The capitalists and the so-called Mahajans have formed a so-called "Peoples Party." The old members and their supporters are blowing the trumpets of the former, but the public are convinced that there is no wind in them. The real "stuff" is claiming the courtesy of voters without reference to caste, creed or ticket.

Non-Mahomedan Constituency: Village Ward:—This ward is chiefly of the Christians. Out of the 4 contesting candidates, Mr. Gomes has got better chances.

Bazar Ward:—For two seats, six candidates are zealously contesting. The Mahajan are supporting Mr. Amin while the Non-Brahmins are on their propaganda for Dr. Pradhan, Mr. Magan Nathuram has become a Vahivatdar. Messrs. Patanker and Dongre are the two other prospective candidates. Mr. Benjamin has sent in his nomination, but he is likely to withdraw. Mr. Amin and Dr. Pradhan will seriously conflict and as a result the real contest will be among Messrs. Magantatya, Patanker and Dongre. Mr. Dongre and Dr. Pradhan are the most hopeful.

New Mill:—This ward is the most important of the lot. The three sitting Councillors have sent in their nominations through this Ward, and Messrs. Kulkarni and Purohit have also chosen the unsteady ward. Messrs. Ganfule and Kulkarni seem to be popular.

Station Ward:—For two seats, there are 5 candidates. The opinion goes in favour of Dr. P. D. Sawant and Mr. Bandal.

Takya Ward:—The most neglected ward has been very active. Dr. R. N. Sawant, Mr. Kalyankar and Mr. G. R. Datar are the prominent of the 6 candidates. Mr. Datar though deserving has rare chances as the element goes in favour of Non-Brahmins.

Swadeshi Mill:—This ward was up to now meant for Parsi candidates. This time, however, the ward promises to be favourable to Messrs. Chandorkar and Ketkar. Mr. Bhatena, the ex-Mayor, seems to be anxious to be returned.

Bhatti:—This ward was meant for Mr. Govind Budhaji who had been a favourite of this ward for more than a dozen years. This time the chances are not steady. Mr. Khetsi Mehta is the probable winner.

Mahomedan Constituency:—Messrs. Fitwalla, Abdulla Jumma and Shamik are the prominent candidates who are contesting 2 seats from the New Mill and Bazar Wards. Messrs. Yassin and Rahimtulla are the two prominent candidates contesting 1 seat from the Station and Takya Wards. Mr. Karamat has already been declared to have been elected from the Kasai Wada Ward.

Mr. Fitwalla boasts of a good record in the Mahomedan community, and is one of the most efficient councillors and the present Mayor of Kurla, Mr. A. Jumma seems to be the next claimant, which Mr. Shamik seems to have been backed up by the Sunni Mahomedans. Mr. Yasin is popular in his ward.

On general survey of the estimate of the public opinion Dr. Pradhan and Mr. Dongre in the Bazar, Messrs. Ganfule and Kulkarni in the New Mill, Dr. P. D. Sawant and Mr. Bandal in the Station, Dr. R. N. Sawant and Mr. Kalyanker in the Takkya, Messrs. Chandorkar and Ketkar in the Swadeshi Mill and Mr. Khetsi Mehta in the Bhatti Wards are the most popular and worthy of being encouraged. If merits have any weight in the public estimation Dr. Pradhan from the Bazar, Mr. Kulkarni from the New Mill, Mr. Tambane from the Station, Mr. Datar from the Takya and Mr. Jog from the Swadeshi Mill must come out successful.

MENDICANT'S SUDDEN DEATH

ALLEGED ASSAULT

The Jankibai Dharamshala, situate at Bhuleshwar was the scene of a brutal murder on Wednesday morning which threw the locality in a state of considerable consternation. It appears that Ganesh, a mendicant, had a quarrel with Mulchand Magan residing at the Dharamshala. Mulchand, it is alleged, assaulted the mendicant and dealt him blows with the result that he fell unconscious and died before he was removed to the hospital. The police being informed, arrested Mulchand. Further enquiries are in progress.

B. B. & C. I. EMPLOYEES

A WARNING TO POLICE COMMISSIONER

An extraordinary general meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway employees was held in the Damodar Thackersey Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday evening to consider the grievances of the employees. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presided. Mr. Jhabvala had just opened his presidential remarks, when his attention was drawn to the fact that there were three or four C. I. D. men present there and that they should not be allowed to sit, since the meeting was a private one. Mr. Jhabvala, thereupon requested the men to leave the Hall, which two of them did. One of the men, however, insisted in sitting there. There was a scene for some time and some hot words were exchanged. Eventually, Mr. Jhabvala with the consent of the meeting, decided to dissolve the meeting putting off the ordinary business to the next meeting and resolutions strongly protesting against the insistance of the C.I.D. to remain in the meeting in spite of repeated protests of the workers and the request of the President and warning the Police Commissioner that in future if the C. I. D. try to thrust themselves upon the meetings of the union, they would be bodily removed. were passed.

The meeting was then dissolved.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1928.

FETISH OF PRESTIGE

There have been since the beginning of the week developments in the Bardoli struggle which should open the eyes of those responsible for the continuance of the untold sufferings of the agriculturists of that Taluka pause and take renewed counsel amongst themselves, and decide whether they propose to compel the people to carry on this struggle to the bitter end. Even the most biassed person, the individual who maintains that the safest policy for the Indian peasant is "to pay up and then protest", will be obliged now to concede that officialdom and officialdom alone is responsible for the unfortunate impasse into which it has involved itself. Apart from the direct and stupid official propaganda through the Director of Public "Information" to belittle the movement at Bardoli for a fresh, independent inquiry into the revenue assessment, there has begun from this week a semi-official propaganda which seeks to read into this thoroughly constitutional, absolutely non-violent, well-disciplined, and ably-organised Satyagraha on the part of a people who have abjured all temptations to be misled or to be cowed down by official threats, a "Bolshevik" revolution. One would imagine from the lurid accounts featured by the "Times of India" which stands as the unabashed and callous exponent of British Imperialism in the country, that the Bardoli Taluka lay at the mercy of that arch conspirator, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, whose methods are those of Lenin and whose aims are to strive to bring about a complete negation of law and order in that area. What Lenin did for Russia it is for the people of Russia to judge and the world knows what that judgment is. But the ignorant and mischievous correspondent of the "Times of India" knows as little about Bardoli and Vallabhbhai as he does about Russia and Lenin. There is only one thing common between the work of Lenin and the task that Mr. Vallabhbhai has undertaken. It is the securing of justice for the peasant. For the rest, Mr. Vallabhbhai has nothing to learn from Russia. His methods are, as he declared last evening in a speech of earnest pleading which Sir Leslie Wilson and his misguided entourage should have done well to hear, open and non-violent. The struggle he is carrying on in Bardoli is a purely economic one. He has no secret plans for it. His only weapon is the suffering invited by a people determined at all cost to be non-violent. His only aim is to secure a fresh enquiry into the assessment. He has no political axe to grind. It is characteristic of the dishonest controversial methods employed by the "Times of India" that it had suggested that Mr. Vallabhbhai did not want a settlement, but aimed at making political capital out of the grievances of Bardoli peasants. Mr. Vallabhbhai has repeatedly declared and declared yesterday that he was not only willing but anxious for a settlement, but the settlement he wants is one that results in justice to the peasants of Bardoli—that is, a settlement which does not compromise their honour.

And how does the lurid account of the "Times of India" take its origin? Its genesis is traced to a "man with a slip" who came to the Bardoli Ashram with a wonderful story that the Editor of his paper had understood that out of Rs. 1,36,000 collected for Bardoli relief, only Rs. 132 had been spent on relief to the cultivators." This person was very courteously received, just in the same manner in which a straightforward movement led by straightforward people can afford to receive all discoverers of truth, he was taken round, he could not bear to see the sufferings of the cattle and the peasants—and he slipped away back to Bombay having stayed in Bardoli hardly a few hours. After his return he supplies his paper with atrocious stories about money from South Africa pouring into Bardoli, about the cruelty perpetrated by the peasants upon their own cattle, about the "Bolshevik" regime, inaugurated by Mr. Vallabhbhai and inspired from Sabarmati. The saintly name of Mahatma Gandhi is dragged in and the palpably ridiculous reason for his absence from Bardoli is declared to be the awkwardness of having him there because his views about untouchability and Khaddar are not popular in orthodox Bardoli. It is hardly necessary to take seriously this puerile stunt but for the fact that it is an indication of sinister portents. Persons who choose to be unaware of the most elementary principles of Bolshevism may denounce the thoroughly non-violent non-co-operation in regard to a single issue, the payment of an unjust enhancement of land revenue, as Bolshevism. That is only an item in the litany of British Imperialist abuse. They may tell stories about the import of South African money into Bardoli, a fable of which all the romance is tattered to shreds by Mr. Vallabhbhai's bald statement. "If no less than five lakhs a month are flowing into the Taluka from South Africa, three-quarters of a crore should pour into it per year, and yet as the latest reliable inquiry would show, the peasantry of the Taluka is suffering under a total indebtedness of no less than Rs. 93,00,000." "Obviously", declares Mr. Vallabhbhai with admirable humour, "there is something wrong somewhere." But, if the object of this campaign of calumny which the public cannot but regard as inspired, is to warn Bardoli that a regime of repression awaits it in order to nip in the bud a "Bolshevik revolution", those who see red may as well understand that not only Bardoli but the people of the whole Presidency will accept the challenge. They may further understand that not only the people of this Presidency alone, but the people of this whole country will be thoroughly and absolutely united in accepting the challenge.

That the Government of Bombay have made a disastrous mistake in their revision settlement of the Bardoli Taluka, that their efforts to gloss over the initial mistake have miserably and lamentably failed is notorious; that they have been offered every chance of honourable settlement by the representatives of the people in the Legislative Council and by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, not to speak of the people of Bardoli, they cannot deny. But they have turned deaf ears to these requests for a settlement, for a frank recognition of the fact that their land revenue policy can no longer be decided by the caprice of individual officers who, as the investigators from the Servants of India Society declare, have acted expressly against the instructions contained in the Settlement Manual. Mr. Lalji Naranji, who has resigned his seat in the Legislature and is seeking re-election on the Bardoli issue, emphatically charges Government with "not facing the issue straight." "For the difference in assessment of one and a quarter lakhs of rupees", he declares, "no Government will create a situation which will destroy the vitality of ryots and agricultural cattle, responsible for the growth of fifty or sixty lakhs worth of crops." And yet all that the Bardoli peasants demand is a fresh independent inquiry. They are engaged in no political campaign. Theirs is only an economic grievance. Their demand is modest, logical and sound, their methods of agitation thoroughly non-violent. This is the movement which their enemies denounce as "Bolshevik" revolution, hoping thereby not only to obscure the issue but to provide an excuse for a policy of coercion and repression on an unprecedented scale. The whole question of land revenue assessment must, according to the popular contention in every province in India, be made competent for the Legislature to control, instead of remaining a Reserved subject. That contention can be no longer ignored by any Government in India. If the Government of Bombay are wise they will realise in time the futility of denying to Bardoli what they have conceded to Viramgamm, or what the authorities in the North-West Province have conceded to the hard-pressed peasants there. But if Sir Leslie Wilson elects to be swayed by the hide-bound cynical coterie of bureaucrats who surround him, if he chooses repression instead of conciliation, he may rest assured the people of Bardoli are ready and he should realise also that the whole of India is with them.

ASIA'S URGENT NEED

The very important, thought-provoking and significant pronouncement made by General Sardar Ali Ahmed Khan, Governor of Kabul and cousin of His Majesty King Amanullah who was deputed by the Afghan King to be the plenipotentiary on his behalf to sign the Egypto-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, deserves close attention by every lover of Asiatic countries. The speech dealt with a number of topics of urgent interest to every nation in Asia, subject as well as independent and it is an indication of the broad-minded and progressive international policy which is now being pursued at Kabul. That there has been a general awakening in the Orient is a fact to which European publicists have not failed to draw the attention of their countrymen and British statesmen of the type of Mr. Baldwin have hastened to utilise this fact to create a feeling of uneasiness in Europe, perverting this awakening to mean a desire on the part of the East "to invade and destroy Western institutions and culture." The Imperialism of the West, in unholy alliance with Capitalism, will seize upon this natural desire of Asiatic nations to come closer together as evidence of the gathering of "a small cloud" in the East, the extent and potential mischief of which the West should look upon with great apprehension. The raising of this bogey suits the Imperialists and the Capitalists who will use every means in their power not to lose the control they now have of cheap labour in the East and of Eastern markets.

The detailed examination of the causes which have led to this awakening in the Orient, which Sardar Ali Khan makes in his Cairo speech and the emphasis he lays on the fact that Eastern nations have no grasping Imperialistic ambitions should lay these craven Western fears at rest. Sardar Ali Khan suggests on the contrary that if the Asiatic peoples co-operate in establishing a League of Eastern nations they will be helping in reaching a cordial understanding with the nations of the West. "The Kingdoms of the Orient in their new alliance and unity in their struggle for peace and liberty," he declares, "have no object but to get closer and nearer to the nations of the Occident in order that both sides might work and toil for the welfare, peace and happiness of mankind." This is a noble ambition, quite in keeping with the rich and glorious Asiatic tradition and the West should encourage its consummation instead of showing selfish nervousness about it. The Indian nationalist leaders have a duty to perform in this connection. If India is to take her rightful place again in the comity of nations, to regain soon her position of importance and glory in international councils, those who are leading public opinion in this country should make every effort to keep in close touch with leaders in other Asiatic countries. Asia's urgent need to-day is that her people should come together, should know one another's difficulties, hopes and ambitions and should co-operate in developing the grand idea of true international brotherhood. Afghanistan, Turkey and Persia realise how urgent the need is; so does Egypt. China will be only too glad to co-operate with other Asiatic nations. Let not India lag behind in this great and noble work.

THE BARDOLI QUESTION

REVENUE SETTLEMENT SERIOUSLY DEFECTIVE

(BY P. R. CHIKODI, M.L.C.)

II.

So far the constitutional aspect of the grievances of the Bardoli agriculturists was considered. Now let us see whether the grievances are real, that is to say, whether the settlement work has been made in accordance with the principles and the policy as embodied in the existing law.

WHAT IS THE BASIS FOR ENHANCEMENT.

The Settlement Officer proposed that the assessments should be raised by 30 per cent., and the proposal of the Settlement Commissioner was that the enhancement should be only 29 per cent., while the Government ordered that it should be only 20 per cent., thus effecting a reduction of 10 per cent. from the original proposal. It is necessary to know on what basis the enhancement of 20 per cent. has been made by the Government. The Settlement Officer, Mr. Jayakar, has based his proposals upon a rise in prices while the Settlement Commissioner took his stand upon the rental values. The position of these officers, wrong though it might be, is intelligible; but what is the basis which the Government adopted when they ordered an increase of 20 per cent., or a reduction of 10 per cent. from the original proposals? It is true that as a result of regrouping the increase was reduced by 2 per cent., but what is the explanation about the reduction of 8 per cent. more? Is this reduction due to the feeling of generosity towards the agriculturists or is it based upon the working of any principle? As far as I am able to search in the information so far published by the Government, I have not been able to find out any statement on this particular point made by the Government. Although much is said about the principle or test of the rental value, it is only as the opinion of Mr. Anderson and not as the opinion of the Government themselves. If the Government have accepted that the rental value is the basis for enhancement and have accordingly acted on that principle in their decision, let them say so. It is not generosity, or generosity alone, which the agriculturists want; but what they want to know is whether the correct procedure and principles have been followed in the work of settlement, the grievances being that this has not been done.

A MATTER OF CAPRICE.

Till now Government have not been able to show how they arrived at their reduction of 8 per cent. Does this not alone lead one to believe that principles and rules of procedure are, so far as the settlement work is concerned, set at naught and that the administration of Land Revenue is merely a matter of caprice or the sweet will of the Government? Have the Government come to their conclusion of 20 per cent. increase on the same figures and materials prepared by Mr. Jayakar or on different figures and materials? If latter be the case, why have not these latest figures and materials been placed before the public? Is it that the rental theory of Mr. Anderson has been rejected too as the price-theory of Mr. Jayakar has been and that, instead, the principle of profits on agriculture has been relied upon by Government? The public are interested to know what it is exactly that the Government have relied upon in arriving at their decision of 8 per cent. reduction from the original proposal or of enhancing the assessment by 20 per cent.? The arbitrary nature of the settlement work stands exposed as clearly as it could be, and the inability of Government to justify their own orders by reference to the principles and rules of procedure laid down by themselves is sufficient to show that the grievances of the agriculturists are genuine and their complaints just.

CIVILIANS' DIVIDED COUNSELS.

It is not necessary to consider here how far Mr. Jayakar or Mr. Anderson is justified in basing his proposals for enhancement upon prices or rental values respectively as the Government themselves do not seem to have accepted and acted upon either of these in passing their orders. It is well-known that a certain section of the officers in the Indian Civil Service strongly hold that the rental value alone should be the basis for the revision of settlements and that the Government have been induced to bring in a Bill for amending the present Section 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code to that effect. When the Bill comes before the Legislative Council, this question about the rental value will surely receive the attention that is due to it. But it is only sufficient to mention here that there is also a larger and more experienced section of these officers who are opposed to make the rental value the basis for revision of assessments. The opinions of a few of these officers may be quoted for the information of the public.

(1) Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., Collector of Surat:—

"Does not agree entirely that agricultural assessments should be based on the rental value of lands. Observes that rent does not give a fair standard as between areas cultivated under different conditions and in different social and economic conditions."

(2) Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira and now Secretary to Government, Revenue Department:—

"States that the rental value of lands is an insufficient basis for fixing agricultural assessments and considers that some other basis than rents would be fairer."

(3) Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, Collector of Broach:—

"States that rents are an index and a guide to the value, but considers that it is not advisable to make them as the 'sole' basis in fixing agricultural assessments in this Presidency. Observes that if rents are alone taken as the basis for enhancements the tenants are sure to suffer, as they cannot follow any other profession and much distress would be caused. Is therefore of opinion that rents should only be considered as a guide and not taken as the basis. Remarks that it is on this principle that all revisions up till now have been carried out, and sees no reason why there should be any departure in this respect."

MR. SMART AGAINST RENTAL BASIS.

(4) Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar and now the Commissioner, N. D.:—

"Does not agree that agricultural assessments should be based on the rental value of lands."

(5) Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., Collector of Kanara, now Secretary to Government, General Department:—

"Does not agree that agricultural assessments should be based on the rental value of lands."

(6) Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar, now Secretary to Government, Home Department:—

"Does not agree that agricultural assessments should be based on the rental value of lands. Suggests that the rental values may be used as a check or guide in fixing assessments. Observes that they themselves are too fluctuating and too dependent on circumstances which should not influence Government in deciding on what are equitable rates to form a safe foundation for Government revenues."

The opinions quoted above are not old opinions expressed some 10 or 20 years

Previous article appeared on the 2nd instar.

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"The Empire. . . is commerce. It was created by commerce, it is founded on commerce, and it would not exist a day without commerce. For these reasons amongst others, I would never lose the hold which we now have on our great Indian dependency—by far the greatest and most valuable of all the customers we have or ever shall have in this country."
—RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Germany's Hopes.

The hopes of an early settlement of the vexed question of the evacuation of German occupied areas voiced in the speech by Herr Mueller in the Reichstag are not likely to be early or immediately realised. The new Chancellor at the head of a stop-gap Ministry in which the dominant voice is that of Dr. Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, is anxious to conciliate French opinion and with the help of Britain to secure an immediate evacuation of the occupied territory. But although he may proclaim that all that Germany desires is a peaceful understanding with other nations and that she repudiates ideas of revenge, M. Poincare and his numerous followers are sure to take them with a large pinch of salt. In spite of the efforts of M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann the two countries remain suspicious of each other's intentions. Unless Britain is prepared to declare herself emphatically for immediate evacuation of the occupied territories and thus help Germany actively, this thorny problem will remain unsolved.

Reversion To Type.

The Indian Inter-University Board heartily support the idea of introducing military instruction in colleges. The Universities' Corps, it is true, has been clamour for it. But as the "Pioneer" truly remarked in commenting upon "Army economy" the instruction so far offered to University men through the U. T. C. is a "joke." This is precisely the Indian point of view and the Indian politicians who are such "nuisances" to "brass hats" because they demand Indianisation of the Army, will never cease protesting against the "joke." The "Pioneer," however, provides an excellent specimen of the biological phenomenon called "reversion to type" when it remarks concerning both the Territorial Force and the University-Training Corps, "Both movements have been, on the whole, a failure and in view of the state of the army of to-day, it is the plain duty of the military expert to make a proper stand against such waste, and to insist that money at present spent on profitless organisations should be diverted into proper channels." The Allahabad exponent of the Anglo-Indian conception of what "Army Economy" should connote is not at all explicit about the "proper channels." But what it desires is evident from the concluding portion of its comments on "Army Economy." "Opposition can doubtless be expected from the Indian politician" it declares "but this is a case in which there can be no excuse for the currying of favour or for kowtowing to ill-informed public opinion." The "Pioneer" can rest assured that the Indian politicians see through the whole game and will stoutly oppose it.

Thorough and Prompt Exposure.

The people of this Presidency are indebted to Principal Gokhale, of the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College of Karachi for his detailed study of the indefensible proposal emanating from the Ministry of Education, Bombay, that fees in secondary schools and colleges must be raised as according to the Government of Bombay "the only means of keeping up the progress, so far made, is to raise the scale of these fees." Mr. Gokhale's main form of direct taxation and that there must be a limit to the direct taxation. In a searching analysis of the grants made by the Government of Bombay to secondary education and to the University of Bombay, Mr. Gokhale shows how niggardly has been the contribution on their part. Even as regards primary education, the furtherance of which is ostentatiously declared by Government to be their first concern now, he points out that the fees have increased by 33 per cent. The income from endowments has nearly doubled. If the Government have "more than trebled their share," the Municipalities have gone 26 per cent. better. Excepting the District Local Boards "which have been unable to raise their funds by more than 2 per cent." all have shouldered their burdens, Mr. Gokhale says, and he clinches the argument against the increase of fees by pointing out that in their Press Note Government do not indicate "how much money they expect to raise" by this move.

Just Contention

Mr. C. F. Andrews, as the representative of the All-India Trade Union Congress at the Commonwealth Labour Conference accurately represented Indian feeling on the subject of Indian foreign policy when he told the Conference that control should be given to Indians in foreign affairs. In fact such control is a "sine que non" of Dominion Status and it is as important as the right of Indians to learn to defend their own Motherland. Both are now purposely denied to them and so long as they remain denied all talk about Britain being earnest in helping India on the road towards self-Government is a snare and a delusion meant to hoodwink Indians. We hope Messrs. Chamanlal and Andrews who are attending the Commonwealth Labour Conference will make it clear to that body that India is tired of being asked to accept camouflaged and fraudulent

VALLABHBHAI SPEAKS OUT

BARDOLI NOT AFRAID OF GUNS

READY FOR HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

"TIMES OF INDIA" STUNT EXPOSED

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID RALLY

MUSLIMS' TRIBUTE TO BARDOLI SARDAR

Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, the "Sardar of Bardoli" arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning when he was given a hearty reception by the youths of Bombay. As the train steamed in at Grant Road station, he was received by Mr Manilal Kothari, and Mr. Imam Saheb, a follower of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa. Mr. Vallabhbhai was garlanded by the youths and then drove to his brother Mr. V. J. Patel's residence at Malabar Hill.

Boundless was the enthusiasm of the youths of Bombay and irrepressible the ardour of their spirit when in all pomp and glory they celebrated the Bardoli Day and gave a practical demonstration of their sympathy for the peasants of Bardoli. Since early morning on Wednesday the students had busied themselves with the elaborate programme which they had fixed for the day. The heavy downpour of rain and the inclemency of weather had no effect on the youthful hearts which were burning with feelings of patriotism. These handicaps worked as an incentive for the youths to stir themselves into greater activity. The volunteers of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee, young men and women, were very active throughout the day, selling Bardoli Remembrance Buttons and exercise books. Women volunteers were also to be seen in front of various colleges in the city selling these buttons and exercise books and collecting money for the Bardoli Relief Fund.

THE MONSTER MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee, a monster meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Empire Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. Although the time fixed for the meeting was not convenient for the office people to attend and the admittance was on tickets, the auditorium of the Empire Theatre was closely packed from floor to ceiling. The students of Bombay formed the preponderating portion of this huge audience. Young women volunteers were briskly moving through the audience, selling buttons and exercise books almost to everybody. At the entrance of the theatre was hung a placard displaying the Bombay youths' favourite slogan, "Bardoli expects every youth to do his duty." Right behind the dais there was another placard bearing the motto, "India is determined to be free." The motto printed on the exercise books, "Youth shall reshape the world", was expressive of the new awakening that is fast coming over the youths of India.

Following, among others, were seated on the dais:—Dr. and Mrs. Deshmukh, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, J. K. Mehta, B. G. Horniman, Jamnalal Bajaj, S. A. Brelvi, B. G. Kher, Secretary of the Manshi Committee, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B. F. Bharucha, S. N. Haji, M.L.A., B. T. Desai, Manilal Kothari, Miss Mithuben Petit and Miss Bachubai Lotvala and Miss Manibon Patel.

UNIQUE OVATION.

The ovation given to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel when he entered the auditorium was, indeed, unique in its nature. For full five minutes he was being vociferously cheered by the audience. "Shouts of Jais" in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, Bardoli Satyagraha and Sardar Vallabhbhai kept on reverberating in the auditorium for quite a length of time.

In his opening speech, Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee, paid a homage of respect and reverence to the Sardar of Bardoli on behalf of the youths of Bombay and told him how the youths were thirsting to have his "darshan."

HIS STIRRING APPEAL.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel was on his legs for over three-quarters of an hour and during that time he was listened to with rapt attention and ever-increasing enthusiasm. His stirring appeal which was delivered in simple and lucid Gujarati was often penetrated by clamorous applause. There was not a heart that was not moved by the remarkable sincerity of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Nariman announced the collections made by various institutions for the Bardoli Relief Fund. A sum of Rs. 18,902 was handed over to Sjt. Vallabhbhai.

WOMEN'S HOMAGE.

The striking feature of the occasion was the way in which Sjt. Vallabhbhai was honoured by women at the conclusion of the meeting.

The hero of Bardoli was hailed by these women in the same manner in which Rajput warriors used to be hailed, in good old days, on their return home after having won the war. Auspicious red ointment was applied to his forehead and "Akshata" (rice) was sprinkled on his head as a mark of victory. These women then presented him with money which they carried on silver plates. This feature was very much appreciated by the audience.

many young men and women of Bombay had devoted themselves entirely to the task of carrying the message of Bardoli from door to door. The students had been pestering him for so many days to give them an opportunity to have the "darshana" of the Sardar of Bardoli. So long as the vulturous Japti officers were pestering the peasants of Bardoli it was not possible for Sjt. Vallabhbhai either to spare any time or to leave the boundaries of Bardoli Taluka. Now as he was a little free from the bother of these Japti officers, he was prevailed upon to leave Bardoli for a day and come over to Bombay. Proceeding Mr. Nariman said he was glad that at last the students of Bombay were able to perform the "darshana" of this great Sardar. The greatest compliment, the speaker went on to say, to the success of the movement which Sardar Vallabhbhai was leading, had fortunately come from quarters from which it was least expected. The Special Representative of the "Times of India" had declared that Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel had succeeded in paralysing the Government machinery. In his opinion, it was the greatest compliment that could be paid to their Sardar. (Cheers.) Concluding, Mr. Nariman welcomed the Sardar in fitting terms on behalf of the youths of Bombay.

BARDOLI WILL MAKE HISTORY.

SJT VALLABHBHAI'S RINGING CALL

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, the "Sardar" of Bardoli, was vociferously cheered by the enthusiastic audience when he rose to make his speech. It was the first opportunity for him, he began, since the commencement of the Bardoli struggle to address a gathering of that type from a public platform. It was a fact that he had addressed a few public meetings in Surat and Bardoli, but they were the meetings attended by peasants. Hitherto he had not acquired enough confidence, he went on to say, which was required to address a gathering of educated people such as he had the fortune to address that evening. The speaker modestly remarked that it was, indeed, too much for a villager like him to speak to a cosmopolitan gathering of the citizens of Bombay. Proceeding he told the audience what had induced him to leave the battlefield for a day and come over to Bombay. Several enthusiastic young men and young women, volunteers of the Bombay Youth League, had been to Bardoli, he said, to study the situation on the spot. These patriotic youths were very much touched by what they saw in the villages of Bardoli. They had asked him with tears in their eyes what they could do for the poor peasants of Bardoli. He had then told them and he would repeat it for the information of the youths gathered in the meeting that to be able to serve the peasantry residing in villages they had to live in villages, they had to study the language of villagers, they had to get accustomed to a simple life and, above all, they had to inculcate in themselves a spirit of sacrifice. (Applause.) Without the least hesitation, he would say to the young men and women of India that they would get real education in the Bardoli University and not in the colleges of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) The speaker then expressed satisfaction at the wonderful service which the youths of Bombay had rendered to the cause for which the poor peasants of Bardoli were fighting. It was the spirit behind that service, he remarked, that had moved him to accept the invitation of the youths and come over to Bombay.

The peasants of Bardoli, Sjt. Vallabhbhai proceeded, were suffering all the hardships which were being inflicted upon them without a word of complaint. They knew the sacredness of the cause for which they were fighting. They were full of that robust optimism which could be had in villagers alone. (Applause.) A day would soon come, the speaker added, when Government would have to understand that repression of innocent peasantry was a sin against God. (Hear, hear.)

NOT AFRAID OF GUNS.

Mr. Hatch, the Acting Revenue Member, had asked the peasants of Bardoli to beware of the armies and guns which the Government had at their disposal. These bold and self-respecting peasants, the speaker added, were not going to be cowed down by the threats of armies and guns. He had been all along telling the people that the logical consequence of their struggle of non-violence would be the use of guns and armies which the Government had at their command. He was proud to declare that the people of Bardoli were prepared to die rather than sacrifice their self-respect. (Applause.) "Let Government use their guns and armies", he said with emphasis, "they will find that the bold peasants of Bardoli do not budge an inch from the position they have taken. They will die rather than having a dishonourable peace." (Prolonged cheers.) If these 80,000 people die, the cause of the peasantry of India will be won. (Renewed applause.)

"I am not a politician", Sjt. Vallabhbhai humorously remarked. "I have retired from active political life ever since the Congress suspended the Non-Co-operation movement. Everybody who knows me also knows that I deliberately keep myself aloof from political struggles. I am devoting my little energies to social service which I can render to my people as their servant. The present-day politics of India is for me a difficult problem to understand. I don't know whither it is drifting. (Laughter.) I have often said, and I repeat it again, that the struggle in Bardoli has not got the slightest tinge of politics. It is out and out an economic struggle."

"NO SECRETS WITH US."

Continuing, Sjt. Vallabhbhai said that the "Times of India" had styled him a conspirator who was deputed by Mahatma Gandhi to carry on a political propaganda in Bardoli Taluka. Government and the Anglo-Indian papers were openly imputing to him political motives. They suspected that the peasants of Bardoli were hatching a plot to overthrow the authority of Government. "We have nothing to hide", Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said with emphasis. "Our plans and programme are quite open. We have never made a secret of our intentions. What we are asking the Government is nothing more and nothing less than a fresh and independent enquiry into the question of enhanced assessment. I guarantee that if there is a change of heart on the part of the Government and if they grant the humble request which the peasants of Bardoli are making, the peasants will pay their assessment dues in 24 hours. (Hear, hear.) It is not that these peasants do not want to pay the taxation which is justly levied. These Anglo-Indian papers have also accused Mahatma Gandhi of being a party to the conspiracy. I can say without the least exaggeration that Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest truth-loving man on the face of the earth and it is, indeed, a pity that anybody should accuse him of any covert intentions. It is said that in whatever I do I am always directed by Mahatma Gandhi. It is also said that I undertook to lead the Bardoli peasants because Mahatma Gandhi wanted me to do so. It is no dishonour to me to be instructed by Mahatma Gandhi; but I can tell you that I have undertaken to serve the people of Bardoli of my own accord and not at anybody's biddance. (Hear, hear.) I have not gone to Bardoli to play any idle game. I have given ample chance to Government to rectify their mistakes. Long before the struggle started, I wrote a letter to the Governor pointing out that an injustice was done to the people of Bardoli. You have seen that all along, the Government of Bombay have turned a deaf ear to my earnest pleadings on behalf of the Bardoli peasants. During these five months of struggle, I have seen Mahatma Gandhi only on two occasions. The first occasion was in the beginning of the struggle when I had gone to him to obtain his "Ashirvad." On the second occasion, I saw him at the desire of Sir Purshottamdas and others."

ABUSE OF HOSPITALITY.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel then dwelt at length on the articles that have been appearing in the "Times of India" written by a Special Correspondent of that paper. "The first thing that my friends did", he went on to say, "when I got down from the train this morning was to show me a copy of the "Times of India." To my surprise I read that the Special Correspondent of "The Times" has called me "Lelin" and the peasants of Bardoli an army of Bolsheviks."

(Laughter). It is really a libel on the good name of that Russian patriot that I should be called by his name. (Cries of "No"! "No"!!) Where is Lenin and where am I, a humble follower of Mahatma Gandhi? I shall now tell you something about the wonderful knowledge about Bardoli which the Special Representative of the "Times of India" could manage to gather within a few hours of his stay in Bardoli. In three hour's time this special reprsentative could know that Bardoli people have got lot of money. It seems he had carried an idea with him that the Satyagrahis in Bardoli were enjoying at the cost of public funds which were collected for the relief of peasants. He showed me a slip wherein it was stated that the money that was collected in the name of Bardoli was squandered away by Satyagrahis. He said he had come to Bardoli to enquire into the matter. He was welcomed in the Satyagraha

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WELCOME TO BARDOLI SARDAR

Mr. K. F. Nariman who opened the proceedings said that since the commencement of the Bardoli struggle, the poor peasants of Bardoli had got no better friends than the youths of Bombay. (Applause.) It was known to them all that

PEKING RENAMED PEIPING

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK'S VISIT

PAYS RESPECTS TO SUN-YAT-SEN'S GRAVE

LONDON, July 3.

Peking.—This city, renamed Peiping, was to-day visited by Chiang-Kai-shek and Litsungjen. The latter is a Kwangsi general and bitter opponent of Chenchien, the author of the Nanking outrages who was executed on Litsungjen's orders. Huge crowds waited at the station all night to greet Chiang who sought out the grave of Sun-yat-sen and paid respects to it on behalf of the Nationalist Government.—Reuter's Special.

PROHIBITION IN CHINA

SMOKING AND DRINKING PROHIBITED

LONDON, July 4.

Nanking.—The Ministry of the Interior has prohibited smoking and drinking of alcohol by persons under 20. The delinquents of over 13 are liable to fine not exceeding five dollars. Parents or guardians and also vendors of tobacco and alcohol to minors are also liable to fines.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hatch and the Dowager Rani Saheb of Akalkot lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday the 3rd July:— The Hon. Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Major General R. W. Anthony, Sir Mahadev Chaubal, Mrs. Anandibai Gupte, Mr. F. C. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Weston, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. R. M. Barrow, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. E. Lommer, Lt: Colonel and H. B. Tucker, Mr. the Revd. and Mrs. C. B. G. Collier, Major and Mrs. T. M. Carpendale, Major and Mrs. E. K. Fowler, Major and Mrs. E. E. Doyle, Major and Mrs. L. E. Dennys, Major and Mrs. G. L. G. Pollard, Major W. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Miller, Major and Mrs. M. D. Heips, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Kamat, and Sardar N. G. Vin

KING AMANULLAH

BOMBAY MUSLIMS FELICITATIONS

The following telegram has been sent to His Majesty King Amanullah Khan of Kabul, on behalf of India Muslims:—

"His Majesty King of Kabul,—On behalf of Indian Muslims offer sincere congratulations on Your Majesties' most successful tour in Europe, Africa and Asia. Your efforts for world peace—(Inshaalla!)—will bear fruit. We thank God for safe arrival, and rejoice with our Afghan neighbours and brethren in welcoming you home.—SHAUKAT ALI, Khilafat."

VENIZELOS CABINET FORMED

GREEK CHAMBER TO BE DISSOLVED

LONDON, July 4.

Athens.—M. Venizelos has constituted Cabinet which includes Alexander Carpanos as Foreign Minister, Zavitzanos, Minister of Interior, and Maris, Minister of Finance. Several of the Ministers are ex-Diplomats abroad or have formerly held office.

The Chamber will be dissolved this weekend.—Reuter.

RADICAL PARTY'S SUCCESS

M. RACHITCH EXPELLED

LONDON, July 4.

Belgrade.—The Cabinet has resigned following the resolutions adopted by the Radical and Democrat parties in favour of the formation of a broad-based Cabinet. The Radical Party has expelled M. Rachitch.

The widow of Paul Raditch (Deputy who was killed by Rachitch) had a long audience with the King who has undertaken

FEISAL TO BE KING OF SYRIA

REPORTED MOVE OF FRENCH GOVT.

SEVERE CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED

DEMAND OF RENUNCIATION OF CLAIM TO HEDJAZ THRONE?

LONDON, July 4.

Jerusalem.—The French authorities are reported to be seriously considering the appointment of Feisal, son of Ibn Saud, as King of Syria. British official opinion is alleged to be favourable on the condition that King Feisal renounces his Nejd nationality and his claim to succeed to the throne of the Hedjaz, and concludes treaties of friendship between Syria, Iraq, Trans-Jordania and Palestine.—Reuter.

TRANS-JORDANIAN ELECTORAL LAW

PROVISION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 4.

is published. It lays down that of the fifteen members of Parliament nine shall be Muslims, three Christians, one Circassian and two Bedouins. All males over 18 shall be entitled to vote.—Reuter.

EGYPT AND BRITAIN

NO RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, July 4.

Cairo.—Interviewed by Reuter the new Premier thought that the present circumstances did not permit of the resumption of negotiations with Britain, and he did not believe that such a resumption was desir-

BENGAL DETENUS.

TO BE RELEASED SHORTLY?

CAWNPORE, July 4.

It is reliably learnt that under the orders of the Bengal Government Protool Bhattacharya and Ganesh Ghosh two of the eight Bengalee detenues in jail left Bareilly this week under police escort for Calcutta where it is understood they will be detained in the Alipore Central Jail. It is believed in certain well informed circles that this move of the Bengal Government is connected with the recent Parliamentary Labour Party's deputation to the Home Government for the release of the ordinance prisoners and that the detenues will be released shortly after they reach Bengal.—A. P.

PRELIMINARY JUTE FORECAST

GENERAL DECREASE IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The preliminary jute forecast for 1928 in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam has been issued to-day. The feature of it is general decrease in Bengal districts while Bihar and Orissa and Assam report an increase in acreage. The total acreage in Bengal this year shows 27,11,200 against 29,62,100 last year, in Bihar and Orissa 2,47,000 against 2,41,000 and in Assam 208,000 against 1,71,000. The total for three provinces is 31,66,200 as against 33,74,100, a decrease of 2,07,900 acres.—A. P.

GERMAN AEROPLANES JOIN

LONDON, July 3.

Rome.—The Famous German pilot Udet and two German aeroplanes are joining the international search for the missing men of "Italia" and Captain Amundsen.—Reuter.

A CALCUTTA SENSATION

SHAKY FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF COMPANY?

CRORE OF RUPEES INVOLVED

CALCUTTA, July 4.

There was a sensation in commercial circles in Clive Street and Burrabazar yesterday arising from certain allegations concerning financial affairs of an important and long-established concern. It was reported that the parties involved were unable to meet their liabilities amounting to nearly a crore of rupees and there was a sequel before a Calcutta magistrate at the instance of a local bank in connection with an overdraft for a very large sum against stocks of jute. Details are not available but important developments are expected.—A. P.

PARTIES AFFECTED

BOMBAY, July 4.

The reported failure of a well-known Calcutta firm has been received with great regret in commercial circles. The firm that has been affected is that of Messrs. P. E. Guzder & Co., a firm of high repute and considerable standing in commercial circles. The firm was computed to be worth at a modest estimate Rs. 50 lakhs. Considerable sympathy is felt for Mr. Guzder.

Parties most affected by the failure of the firm, it is understood are the Exchange Banks. Inquiries made in this connection further show that so far as the Central Bank is concerned, the firm's indebtedness to the Bank is not large and is fully secured.

REDUCTION OF NATIONAL DEBT

HALF A MILLION GIVEN BY LORD INCHCAPE

LONDON, July 3.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that Lord and Lady Inchcape and family had given half a million sterling to be placed in trust for the reduction of the National Debt in memory of their daughter Elsie Mackay who perished in the Atlantic flight. The sum represents the residue of her estate which has passed to the family.—Reuter.

VALLABHBHAI SPEAKS OUT.

(Continued from previous page).

Ashram as everybody else is. In the "Ashram" we treat even C. I. D. officers in the same way as we treat our own volunteers. (Hear, hear). This special correspondent has made a random statement that the peasants of Bardoli get Rs. 5 lakhs every month from Africa. What I cannot understand is that if they were really getting such a huge sum from Africa every month, why on earth should they be indebted to the extent of nearly a crore? Surely I have never seen in my life such a specimen of perverted mentality. (Laughter). I, moreover, cannot understand how an Indian, the son of this soil, can sell his conscience, self-respect and everything merely for the sake of his belly. I would ask that special Representative: Why should he not emulate the noble example of these Patels of Bardoli and give up his job? (Applause). The poor peasants of Bardoli were very hospitable to this Special Correspondent, but he has deliberately abused their hospitality. I again ask this correspondent to chuck his job and come to Bardoli to work for the peasants. You can very well imagine what is on the brains of the "Times". These articles are written to discredit the Bardoli peasants. I declare from this public platform that the peasants of Bardoli will give up even their lives, but not in any event their self-respect. (Loud and continued applause).

The Special Correspondent of "The Times" has all along suggested in his articles that I am not anxious to have an early settlement of the dispute. This is a gross misrepresentation of the fact. I have said it on several other occasions and I repeat it again from this public platform that I am always ready to accept a settlement which is honourable to both the sides. The peasants are willing to give up the agitation the moment their demand for a fresh enquiry is granted by the Government. This Special Correspondent, I must admit, has in one way done a good turn to the people of Bardoli. Hitherto the high Government authorities enjoying at the heights of Mahableshwar were not in a position to realize to what miserable straits the poor peasants had been reduced. I hope the articles of this Special Correspondent will go a long way in opening the eyes of the Government to the reality of the situation and also its gravity. (Hear, hear)."

BARDOLI WILL MAKE HISTORY.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai once again reiterated that the peasants of Bardoli were fighting the spirit of the Indian Civil Service. It was said that the Governor of Bombay was a kind man at heart. The speaker did not dispute that fact. But his submission was that the Governor was quite helpless in the matter. The power of these civil servants was invincible even to the Governor. Smarts and Smyths were governing the Presidency and not the Governor. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Anderson, the Settlement Commissioner, had, during the course of the debate in the Council over Bardoli question, had pointed to the battle of Panipat and warned them against similar consequences. It was the Government and not the peasants of Bardoli, Mr. Vallabhbhai declared, that had to take a lesson from the battle of Panipat. Mr Anderson evidently had not read the history of the Battles of Panipat.

"Even if the people of Bardoli die", continued the speaker, "I am sure they will make history for India. (Applause) They will pave the way towards Swaraj by sacrificing their lives. I again repeat that the peasants of Bardoli do not require any mercy from this Government. They have no value for anybody's mercy except that of God. What they are asking for is a most humble request, namely, a fresh enquiry into the enhanced assessment. Why should the Government fight shy if they are really convinced that they are justified in their actions? The prestige of Government does not consist in insisting upon committing mistakes, but it consists in frankly admitting their mistakes and making an honest attempt to rectify them. (Applause). The question of Bardoli cannot be solved from the heights of Mahableshwar. If the Government are really anxious about the settlement of the dispute they have to climb down and come to Bardoli to bring it about. There is no loss of prestige in doing a right thing."

Concluding his remarks, Sjt. Vallabhbhai cordially thanked the youths and the other citizens of Bombay for standing by the peasants of Bardoli in the hour of need. He was sure their good wishes would encourage the peasants to carry the struggle to a successful issue. (Applause). At the conclusion of his speech, Sardar Vallabhbhai was once again given a rousing reception.

ABOUT RS. 19,000 COLLECTED.

The following donations for Bardoli relief were declared in the meeting by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

	Rs.
Collected at the meeting by sale of tickets	5,000
Collected by Bombay Youth League	5,000
Collected by Bardoli Satyagraha Samiti	4,000
Donated by Gujarat Bandhu Samaj ..... and ornaments.	3,500
Collected by the Staff of Chunilal Sarabhai Company	601
From Haridas Madhavdas	501
Other collections	300
Total	18,902

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel was then garlanded by Mrs. Deshmukh, wife of the Mayor of Bombay, amidst deafening applause. With the shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai", "Bardoli Satyagraha Ki Jai" and "Sardar Vallabhbhai Ki Jai", the meeting was concluded.

YOUTHS DEFY ELEMENTS

SHOWER OF COINS IN SPECTACULAR PROCESSION

A more spectacular and striking demonstration, Bombay had never witnessed than the huge procession of the citizens and particularly of the youth of Bombay which was organised on Wednesday to collect funds for the Bardoli peasants. The fury of the weather was no impediment to the determination of the youthful organisers to carry out the arranged programme and wonderful achievement crowned their arduous efforts. The monster procession had a triumphant march through some of the principal streets almost under the shower of coins. As it advanced the procession carried with it a wave of enthusiasm and patriotic fervour which had a phenomenal sway over the people that even the poorest individual was moved to contribute his mite towards the fund. The vociferous cries of "Bardoli Ki Jai" echoed from street to street and from house to house, and men, women and children peeped out of the windows to join the cheering and flung coins as token of their love and sympathy with the Bardoli sufferers. At each street more men joined the procession until it swelled into a mass of more than 20,000 people, no amount of rain and draught moving them from their onward march. Throughout the route the enthusiasm of the processionists never subsided, but the atmosphere was all the more electrified by the repetition of spirited slogans.

RAIN OF COINS.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel who accompanied the procession in a motor car as the representative of the people of Bardoli was naturally the centre of attraction and on him the people bestowed their affections. He was garlanded at each and every place and there was a continuous rain of coins in his car. When the procession terminated his car was heavily loaded with flowers and lose coins. Merchants and shopkeepers vied with one another to have a "dharshan" of the leader of the Bardoli people and when they did have it they displayed their love and confidence in him by a spontaneous response in the shape of coins, purses, cheques and currency notes. The total collections in the procession comprising of lose coins alone estimated to amount at least Rs. 3,000.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession started from the Empire cinema and was led by a pilot car occupied by the captain of the volunteers. This was followed by a large army of students representing almost every college in Bombay and an equally large number of lady students. In the middle of the procession there was the car occupied by Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. K. F. Nariman, and Sjt. Vallabhbhai's daughter. Immediately following this there were a few more cars carrying a number of volunteers and leaders. Then there was a huge tail comprising of citizens on foot. The students carried large and prominent banners displaying slogans like "Victory to Bardoli" "Swaraj is our Birthright", Youth shall resist every tyranny" etc.

ROUTHS DEFY ELEMENTS.

As it started amidst thunderous cheering, the procession encountered a sharp shower. The processionists kept up to their posts and immediately the whole scene was converted into an ocean of open upbrellas. There was a hostile demonstration when the procession neared the "Times of India" office. At the top of their voices the youths cried "shame to the Editor", "Down with the Times" and "Victory to Bardoli". A copy of the Evening News" was set fire to but it refused to burn as it had drenched in the rain to the same extent as the young processionists.

AT CRAWFORD MARKET.

The fruit and flower merchants of the Crawford Market gave a splendid reception to Sjt. Vallabhbhai and the processionists. They profusely garlanded each leader and insisted on Sjt. Vallabhbha s car being decorated with flowers which was given up for want of time. They then presented a purse in the accompaniment of cheering. The procession then marched through Shekh Memon Street.

MUSLIMS' HOMAGE.

Near the Jumma Masjid, the Mahomedans of Bombay paid a homage to the cause of Bardoli by garlanding and presenting a purse to the Fund. The procession then passed through Moti Bazar, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum Back Road and Parthana Samaj, and every where same sort of reception awaited it. There were very enthusiastic scenes when it reached the Students' Brotherhood Hall, where the youths who justly felt proud of their achievement cried "Victory to the Youth Movement". The Procession then marched to the Chowpatty sands where Sjt Vallabhbhai expressed his admiration for the youth and the people of Bombay and the procession terminated.

CHEAPISNEERS OF LOFTY BUREAUCRATS

MR. MUNSHI TROUNCES DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After 15 days the Director of Information has been pleased to give a reply to some parts of the letter which I addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 17th June 1928. The "Times of India" which did not publish my said letter has published this reply. I hope it will publish this rejoinder.

2. I wrote that letter not in a combative spirit but with a view to draw attention of H. E. the Governor to the state of things existing at Bardoli. The Director of Information has, however, adopted journalistic attitude unworthy of a Government Department.

3. As regards the instances of Virchand Khumaji and Virchand Chenaji, the Government records were not open to me as to the Director of Information; but the only substantial dicerence between my figures and those of the Director was as to the value of the lands forfeited. The land which I calculated at about Rs. 250 to Rs. 300/- an acre has been valued by the Director at Rs. 100/- an acre. I can only reply by saying that in Bardoli sales last year have taken place between Rs. 150 and 300 an acre and the Government officials themselves have calculated the value of the land at 103 times the assessment. These authorities justify my valuation and refute the undervaluation of the Director of Information. I am quite content to take the Director's figure that 114 acres were disposed off for an assessment of Rs. 840/- and 34 acres and 10 gunthas were disposed off for a rent which the Director has not even cared to mention and which cannot be more than a couple of hundred rupees. And these are not two instances, but two out of scores of others equally bad.

4. The Director of Information next draws attention to the law which he says I ignored. As knowledge of law is not a particular monopoly of the Director of Information, I have some little knowledge of it and in my Broach address I drew attention to the comprehensive and savage nature of the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. But in Bardoli even those provisions have not been rigidly adhered to. I do not propose to get into these cases at length just now. Had the Government been good enough to join in the inquiry which my friends and myself are conducting at Bardoli, perhaps the Director of Information who confesses ignorance as to the facts stated by me would have had to confess to something else.

5. The next charge of the Director of Information against me that the description of the people of Bardoli being shut up in their houses is grotesque. The omniscient Director's statement that my description was incorrect published side by side with the article on Bardoli written by the Special Reporter of the "Times of India" displays a sense of humour on the part of the "Times"; and the Director can read that report and digest it if he can. Every word of what I wrote to His Excellency has been corroborated by the special reporter of the "Times."

The only Department which is ignorant of the actual state of things is the Department of Information which is set up at a heavy cost to keep itself informed about such matters. The stage management attributed to non-co-operators is as untrue as it is frivolous and the allegation that I was either simple or prejudiced enough to believe these facts is to say the least in tune with the 'cheap sneers of lofty boreaucrats' to which I referred in my letter to His Excellency. It appears that Government self-confiden tof their own omniscience, neither care to investigate the truth nor to learn it from independent sources and are content to muddle through in the darkness which the officials create.—Yours etc.,

K. M. MUNSHI.

111, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, July 4.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S RESIGNATION

TEXT OF LETTER TO GOVERNOR

The following letter was addressed on 3rd July 1928, by Mr. Lalji Naranji, Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Bombay Legislative Council, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, resigning his seat in the Council on the Bardoli question:—

"Your Excellency,—The Bardoli Taluka question is purely an economic issue. The difference of opinion of the Bardoli cultivators with the Government originated in the amount of assessment fixed to be paid by the Bardoli Taluka. It is quite legitimate for the Bardoli Taluka to request the Government to satisfy them by a just and equitable enquiry of the grounds that induced Government to levy the present assessment. Government have wisely given fresh enquiry to the Viramgaum Taluka lately. The Bardoli Taluka has made out a 'prima facie' case for such a fresh enquiry which ought to have been given them long before. In enforcing the present assessment which is not accepted by the Bardoli Taluka, Government have resorted to very unfair methods in trying to assert their authority over the peaceful and helpless people of Bardoli. Now that the cultivators have been put to unnecessary and unjustified loss, misery and hardships by such enforcement, Government will have to compensate them.

ISSUE NOT FACED "STRAIGHTLY."

Government have not faced the issue straightly but have insisted on enforcing the new assessment so much so that they have forgotten all the economic principles. For the difference in assessment of 1-1/4 lacs of rupees, no Government will create a situation which will destroy the vitality of ryots and agricultural cattle who were responsible for the growth of 50 to 60 lakhs of crops. No responsible Government of any country will create a situation which will affect adversely the production of wealth in the country by the growth of the crops. The sooner the Government offer them a fresh enquiry, the better it is for the economic condition of the Taluka which is a part of the Presidency.

This is one more instance where even the well-meaning Governor of this Presidency is helpless before the 'steel-frame' of the Indian Civil Service.

I am satisfied from all that I have seen and heard that this is neither a "no-tax campaign," nor are any efforts made on the part of the Bardoli Taluka to 'flout the authority' of the established Government of this Presidency.

I, therefore, on my finding that the Bardoli Taluka inspite of their being prepared to pay the old assessment pending fresh enquiry are denied a very just, equitable and a reasonable request already given to the other Taluka, beg to tender my resignation of my seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Sir,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servant,
I have the honour to be,
(Sd.) LALJI NORANJI."

COMPLETE HARTAL IN POONA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

STUDENTS SUPPORT BARDOLI MOVEMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 4.

Students of the Agricultural College, Poona, observed Bardoli Day to-day with complete hartal. In the meeting held in the noon, they appointed a committee to collect contributions for Bardoli Satyagraha and passed the following resolution: —

"We, students of the Agricultural College, Poona, as youths of India, and as students of agriculture, express our full sympathy with, and our great regard for, the bold and patriotic efforts of the farmers of Bardoli in defending their rights and preserving their self-respect and fervently pray God to give them strength in their work and success in their struggle.

POVERTY-STRICKEN LIFE OF BARDOLI VILLAGERS

SCANTY FOOD AND HARD WORK

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 3.

There are four to five villages in the South of Valod, a Taluka in Bardoli. Baggan and Kasumbia are the two of the group. These villages have a very scanty population consisting of a few huts. The land is rocky and not even the grass is produced. In an average land of one Vigha is produced 16 monds, while in this land 1 to 1½ mond is too much. For six months the peasants hardly get corn to eat. In the last six months of the year they remain upon harbs, seeds, and such other things. The chief root on which they hve is very bitter in taste and therefore before they make use of it the next morning they have to soak it in water over-night. Secondly, they subsist upon kanji prepared by boiling three sheers of floor into three quarters of a mond of water. They have no vessels with them. They cook their food in earthern utensils, and though they own a few cattle they hardly taste a spoonful of ghee, at the most twice a month. They do not possess any utensils for drinking water. They make it out of the dried pumpkin. They have to bring water from a mile and a quarter. Can there be greater poverty than this? Only if they till the land they can get to eat. If through illness or some accident they do not happen to till the land, woe betide the poor peasants, they have to go all the year round without food or fodder.

ADDING TO THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

As they happen to possess the land in accordance with the new agreement with Government, they cannot mortgage it, nor can they sell, nor can they till in partnership with some other tiller. On this very rocky land there is an exhorbitant increase of 66 per cent. of revenue. How are these peasants to pay the revenue? Besides such an exhorbitant increase the Government do not supply the people with any convenience for which they are in duty bound. In a village named Kadod, where there is a population of about 5 to 6 thousands and 60 thousands are taken annually as the revenue, there are no conveniences given to them, no roads, no sweepers, no lamps, and no hospitals. The people collect the money and get the roads lighted. What benefits do they get in return for such a heavy revenue? And in spite of such glaring facts the Government replies evasively only in order to maintain the prestige and shield the officials. But has ever the truth remained concealed?

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KHAN BAHADUR'S MOVE FRUSTRATED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA July 1

A meeting of the General Board of Thana municipality was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Hall when the Gazette Extraordinary of the Bombay Government inviting Memoranda to be submitted to the Simon Commission expressing the views of local bodies came up for consideration.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Moos moved the following resolution:—

That a sub-committee consisting of members mostly representing minority communities be appointed to formulate within fifteen days the views of this Local Body on the memorandum to be submitted to the Simon Commission.

Mr. S. M. Abhyankar moved an amendment that consistently with the prior resolution of the Municipality resolving to close the Municipal Office on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission and agreeing with the views of leaders of all shades of public opinion, this Board resolves that the Authorities be informed that it does not wish to place its views before the Statutory Commission.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Moos immediately rose to his feet and asked whether the amendement was in order as it negatived the proposition.

The President however ruled that the amendment was perfectly in order.

Mr. W. A. Rege then supported the amendment which was passed, 13 members voting for it and 3 only for the proposition.

NEED FOR STIFFENING BOYCOTT

MR. ANEY'S DECLARATION

GOVT.'S GROWING CALLOUSNESS

SIR JOHN'S CABLE TO PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

YEOTMAL, July 4.

With reference to the reports in the press stating that Mr. Aney and Mr. Khaparde are attempting to relax the boycott of the Simon Commission and set up a new party to help the Minister from Berar, Mr. Aney M.L.A., President of the Berar Responsivists Party in the course of a communication to the press after stating that it is not a fact that a meeting of the Nationalist members of the Central Provinces Council from Berar was convened on July 2 and 3 at Akola to discuss whether a Committee of the C. P. Council could be set up to help the Simon Commission says he is entirely ignorant of any proposal to call such a meeting. He adds that the Berar Responsivists are firm in their opposition to the Simon Commission.

GROWING CALLOUSNESS OF GOVT.

He concludes by saying: "I have declared my attitude towards the Simon Commission in the most unambiguous terms immediately after its announcement and no temptation of provincial autonomy can possibly dissuade me from the path of boycott which in my opinion requires to be tightened more and more in view of the growing callousness of the Government to the unanimous protests of the nation against the appointment of the Commission.—A. P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL COMMITTEE'S CO-OPERATION.

SIMON COMMISSION MUCH GRATIFIED

SIMLA, July 4.

Sir John Simon has sent the following cable to the Punjab Government for communication to the Punjab Council Committee:—

"The members of the Indian Statutory Commission are much gratified to learn that the Punjab Legislative Council has elected its Committee to co-operate with the Commission. The Commission expects to reach Lahore at the end of October and to devote itself there to consideration of evidence especially affecting the Punjab and it looks forward eagerly to availing itself of the full helpfulness of the Punjab Committee in connection with this investigation. It is therefore arranging to forward to the Punjab Committee the material as it becomes available which will be forthcoming for joint perusal and consideration of the Commission and of the Punjab Committee at Lahore. The material already received by the Commission will be forwarded to the Committee at once. In the meantime the Commission wishes to convey its Punjab colleagues the assurance of its warm satisfaction at the prospect of sharing with them the all important work which lies ahead."

In connection with the above cable it is understood that the Commission is directing its New Delhi Office immediately to forward to the Punjab Committee all the material submitted to the Commission by the Punjab Government.—A. P.

VISITORS FROM INDIA

LARGELY ATTENDED RECEPTION IN LONDON

LONDON, July 4.

There was a largely attended reception yesterday evening at 21, Cromwell Road to visitors from India. Those present included the Maharajah of Burdwan and his daughter, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das and his wife, Sir Ganen and Lady, Roy, Mr. Jinnah, Lord Lamington, Lord Headley, Sir Mohamed and Lady Shafi and Lady Petit.

SIR JOHN'S VEILED HINT.

Sir John Simon who was accompanied by his wife in an impromptu speech said that he had met so many kindnesses from Indians in recent months that he was glad to be among them on that occasion and he hoped that they would allow him to be a more frequent visitor to that Indian centre than in the past. They all knew that there were many shortcomings in the English character (laughter) though probably if truth must be told there were many shortcomings in everybody's character. (Laughter and cheers). He could at least claim that the English were kindly and hospitable people, and he had every reason to know that the Indian people had similar characteristics. They shewed courtesy kindness and hospitality, even those of them who had strong political opinions. (Cheers). After all, everybody had a right to strong political opinions, on the strict understanding however, that he would change them when he ought to do so. (Laughter). He expressed heartily and sincerely a desire to become further acquainted with Indians present and thanked them for their constant kindness.—Reuter.

BENGAL COUNCIL AND SIMON SHOW

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Eighteen amendments, of which the Swarajists are responsible for seven, have been tabled for discussion in connection with the Government resolution regarding formation of Bengal Legislative Council Committee to assist the Simon Commission to be moved at the meeting of the Council on July 9.

The Hon. Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri will move: "This Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken to give effect to the proposal of the Statutory Commission that a Committee of the Legislative Council be appointed to assist the Commission. This Council recommends to the Government that the Committee shall consist of seven members to be elected by this Council by means of single transferable vote."

Four Swarajist members have given notice of amendments suggesting that consideration of the resolution be postponed sine die.—A. P.

NO BAN ON BONE EXPORTS

LONDON, July 3.

Geneva.—Eighteen out of the nineteen States represented at Hides and Bones Conference agreed not to prohibit the export of bones from 1st April 1929. All agreed to fix the export duty at a figure ranging from one and a half to three francs per hundred kilogrammes.—Reuter's Special.

THE BORDOLI QUESTION

(Continued from page 6.)

age. They are very recent, being given in the year 1925 in answer to the question No. 3, "Do you agree that agricultural assessments should be based on the rental value of lands?" put by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, Bombay. There are many other officers who hold the same opinion but it is no use giving any more extracts. What is stated above is sufficient to show that there is also a large body of experienced officers who are opposed to the principle of making rental value the basis of assessments. I do not think that the opinion of the Director of Information may be taken seriously. It is irresponsible. He has never been a Revenue Officer. He is not Government nor is it stated that what he says is the opinion of the Government. No time need therefore be wasted in meeting his arguments which are to say the least only empirical.

WHAT ARE THE IRREGULARITIES?

But it is no business of Government to consider what the opinion of this or that officer or a body of officers, is in the discharge of their functions when the law and the rules are already there. It is their duty to follow that law and every citizen has a right to see that it has been followed. (a) Section 107 lays down that revision of assessments in respect of lands used for the purposes of agriculture should have regard to the profits of agriculture. Has this been done? No. This has not been done in accordance with the directions as contained in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the "Instructions for Settlement Officers," issued under the authority of the Government Resolution No. 9623, dated 22nd October 1919. The indirect line of inquiry on which alone the arguments for enhancement should primarily be based (paragraph 18 of the Instructions for Settlement Officers) has not been done properly. (b) Incidence of the existing assessments on the profits of cultivation has not been ascertained nor have been the statistics of mortgages collected and consulted. A study of mortgage transactions is necessary for knowing the indebtedness of the agriculturists and also the development of land values. Many transactions assume three different forms and are recorded as such, although they are really of one nature only. A transaction appears on paper as a sale and is dealt with in practice as a lease, while all along it is really a mortgage. Is there no indebtedness in the Taluka at all? Are there not existing, in the Taluka, agricultural Co-operative Societies? Will these not give helpful figures for an independent study of the economic condition and for comparison with the ordinary mortgage transactions? (c) During the period of the expiring settlement the area of cultivation has increased to the extent of 28,528 acres, and this increase has been pointed out as being due to the demand of the people for land and as an evidence that the incidence of assessment is low. But before drawing such an inference no attention has been paid whether there has been a proportionate increase in the number of plough-cattle. For the greater portion of the period of the last 30 years the number of plough-cattle has never been as strong as it was at the time of the first revision of settlement. At the time of the first revision the number of plough-cattle was 18,348 and now at the time of the second revision it is 18,127, that is to say, actually less by 219. There is therefore not only no increase corresponding to the expansion of cultivation but, on the contrary, there is a decrease. When there is such a deficiency of plough-cattle can it be said that the quality of cultivation has not also suffered and that agriculture as a business has been prospering? If the area under cultivation has increased, that may be due to other occupations not being open to the poor people. (d) As required under the directions no crop experiments have been made nor any reasons given for not doing so. (e) The directions regarding the examination of rents in paragraphs 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Instructions for Settlement Officers have not been followed. Statistics for produce rents have not been given in the same way as those for cash-rents. It has been stated that of late produce rents are increasing and reasons for this change have not been investigated and recorded. Mr. MacMillan, the Collector, has remarked that this should have been done. This is an important point for consideration in ascertaining the profits of cultivation or the economic condition of the people. Owing to the depression in the cotton market cash rents may have proved difficult to realise, tenants may have been suffering losses, and therefore produce rents may have been increasing. Is this not a feature that is deserving of careful consideration in estimating the real value of rental statistics, especially when enhancements are going to be fixed once for all for 30 years to come?

ACTUAL RENTS AND PAPER RENTS.

(f) There is no evidence to show in the report of the Settlement Officer that an enquiry has been made to ascertain whether the cash-rents have been paid in full and with regularity." The consideration of this circumstance is very important since it is well-known that swelled figures are generally put in in the rent-notes for various reasons and motives. Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., Settlement Officer of the Sirur Taluka in the Poona District, has said on page 17, para 23, of his report that he did make such an inquiry about the actual collection of rents, that in his opinion the figures of rents actually paid were of more importance than those appearing in bargains formally entered into, that in the village of Wadgaon Rasai where letting for cash was extensive, the landlords had collected only 59 per cent. of their dues. When the directions in paragraph 13 of the Instructions clearly require that an enquiry should be made to ascertain whether the cash rents have been paid in full and with regularity, and when other Settlement Officers actually make this kind of enquiry in the course of their settlement work, it is not understood why it has not been made in the case of the Bardoli Taluka and why its results have not been recorded in the report. (g) The reliability of rents has not been tested as carefully as is required. Mr. Javakar has rejected only four kinds of leases as uneconomic and not the other two kinds of leases which are also uneconomic and which deserve to be excluded, viz: leases in kind and leases where money rent is fixed as an alternative to rent in kind and secondly, leases of mixed land. Six kinds of leases are to be omitted in considering the rental values including the two mentioned just now as spurious or uneconomic and, all these have been carefully described and enumerated in the Settlement Report of the second Revision of the Patan Taluka in the Satara District and have the approval of the Government. It appears that Mr. Javakar was aware of these six kinds of leases since some of his sentences and paragraphs seem to have been bodily taken from the report of the Patan Taluka, but it is strange that there is no explanation as to why the two kinds of leases referred to above have not been excluded. (h) In the case of cash rents the Settlement Officer is required to make careful inquiries, village by village and group by group, and this has not been done by that officer. But it is said that Mr. Anderson, the Settlement Commissioner, has done some such local inquiry, and it has been considered to be sufficient. It is not clear whether Mr. Anderson's local inquiry was confined to only one group or was extended to all the groups in the Bardoli Taluka. Samples of all the groups have got to be subjected to the local inquiry since the conditions in the different groups vary. (i) According to the paragraph 6 of the Instructions statistics for the beginning, the middle, and the end of the settlement period have to be compiled: but it seems Mr. Javakar has not followed this method as he has omitted altogether the first 5 years, 1896-1901, in compiling his statistics for sales and rents. Is it the fear that the average of selling and letting values of land would have been less if the statistics for these years between 1896-1901 had been taken into account? The rain-fall during the years 1897, 1899, 1900 and 1901 had been considerably less than the average annual rain fall which is said to be 48 inches during the expiring settlement period. These were years of acute famine and naturally the selling and letting values of land must have gone down to a very large extent. Whether this was really the case or not, it would have been better if the statistics for these years had also been given and the period had been divided into three natural decades instead of the arbitrary divisions—one of 9 years, and the other two of 6 years each.

EFFECT OF THESE IRREGULARITIES.

What has been said above seems sufficient to show that the settlement work of the Bardoli Taluka has been much vitiated not only by a large number of irregularities but also by the serious nature of those irregularities. It has been said that, by following entirely two different methods, both Mr. Javakar and Mr. Anderson have reached almost exactly the same results and that therefore those results are correct. But when the collection of facts and figures has not been properly done, the conclusions based on them, although likely to be similar, cannot be expected to be correct. Wrong data yield wrong facts and figures. Hence there is the necessity that the settlement work should be done once again and fresh facts and statistics obtained. The public have been told that too much importance should not be attached to the reports of officers. This is all right so far as it goes, if by "the reports" is meant merely the arguments and recommendations of the officers for enhancing the assessments. But if Government base their decisions upon the materials, facts and figures prepared by these officers, is it not necessary that the public should consider whether the statistics have been carefully prepared according to the principles and rules that are laid down under the existing law? Settlement work is not a matter to be lightly disposed of. Figures have to be carefully sifted and, arguments and facts that emerge from such figures have to be very cautiously weighed and considered in all their bearings. Economic condition is not a quantity that can be measured in arithmetical proportions. Its correct appreciation lies in its good effects. The decisions of the Government are to be binding upon the agriculturists for one full generation and sure to influence the economic condition of the tract. It is therefore a matter of absolute importance that the statistics upon which the decisions of the Government are based, should be prepared as accurately and judiciously as could possibly be done. If Government have rejected the statistics of Mr. Javakar and have based their decisions upon separate ones, let them say so and publish those figures in order to enable the public to judge for themselves. The Bombay Government have already earned a notorious name on account of their assessments having been heavy and having forced the agriculturists into a state of indebtedness. The tendency has always been to increase the assessments, while in the Northern India it has been to lower them down. Especially in Gujarat the rates of assessments are incomparably high. It is therefore the duty of the Government to think twice before any enhancements are sanctioned by them.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND UNJUSTIFIABLE.

"Moderation in demand" or a low assessment ought to be the object of the Government and ought to guide their policy. Let the Government remember what Mr. Fraser Tytler whose influence, it is said, "did much to pave the way for the present Bombay system of settlement," said in the year 1841:—

"We cannot possibly err on the side of lowness of assessment as regards the ryots, and the total exemptions would be the furthest point to which we should go, had we solely their interests to look to. In framing an assessment therefore, in which the well-being of the ryots is what we have in view, the question becomes—what is the utmost Government can let them have? and not what is the utmost they can let Government have? Hitherto the latter question has unfortunately been too often considered and it is one which it is utterly impossible to settle with nicety, without rendering the ryot liable at any time to be called upon for more than a fair share of his profits in the soil. How much can Government let the ryot have? does not appear so difficult a question. It may sometimes be a struggle to be generous, but it always ends with its return: and it is now generally allowed, that to yield much to the ryots is to receive much from them. All reason and experience lead to this conclusion and we have lately had practical proof of it. The interest of Government then, as well as that of the ryot, leads us to lowness of assessment."

It will be seen from all that has been said above that the settlement work of the Bardoli Taluka has been seriously defective and that the refusal by Government of the demand of the agriculturists for a fresh settlement is unconstitutional and unjustifiable. Will the Government reconsider their attitude and appoint a Committee to go into the whole question once again consisting of an official and two non-officials enjoying the confidence of the public? Government should bear in mind that the responsibilities of administration, and the necessity of peace, order and good Government, are not the monopoly of the Government alone. The public, even more than the Government are also interested in these matters.

RESPOND TO CRY OF STARVATION

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE'S TOUCHING APPEAL

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' NEXT STEP

ALL MILLS TO BE KEPT OPEN

Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., Dr. J. N. Choksi, M.B.B.S. and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A. Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers, of the citizens' Textile workers' Relief Committee have issued the following appeal:—

It is more than two months now that there has been a general strike of the textile workers in Bombay. It is but natural that the poor workers and their wives and children suffer from starvation and feel the want of the necessaries of life. Whatever be the merits of the dispute, there cannot be two opinions that these people, and especially their women and children, must not be allowed to be starved.

It is out of such humanitarian considerations that the Citizens' Textile Workers' Relief Committee has been formed for making collections and distributing relief to the most deserving in their hour of starvation.

During the last Coal Strike in Great Britain, the Royal Family through the Prince of Wales showed a great and active sympathy to the Miners' Families. Similarly, at the time of Mill-strike in Bombay three years back, Lady Wilson took the lead in organising relief measures for relieving the privations of the women and children.

We need hardly say that it is the duty of every citizen to rise to the occasion and to save the mill-workers and their families from starvation. Donations, big and small, in cash and in kind, will be received with thanks. Donations, in cash or by cheques may be sent direct to the Imperial Bank, Bombay, Sandhurst Road Branch, to the account of the Committee or to the office of the Committee. Ticket-books of the value of Rs. 5, 2, 1 and As. 8 have also been issued with serial printed numbers under the names of the Secretaries and the Treasurers. Each Ticket will be counter-signed by the collector in the presence of the donor. Donations in kind may be sent direct to the office of the Committee.

We trust that the citizens will give substantial help in this humanitarian cause.

OWNERS' STRATEGIC MOVE

ALL MILLS TO BE OPENED TODAY

We understand that the Millowners have decided to put up notice on their mills from to-day to the effect that the Mills will be open to admit those workers who are willing to accept their new scheme of standardisation of wages. The notice will explain all the details of the new standard of wages adopted by the Committee of the Millowners Association. According to this new scheme spinners get more wages than in the past but the wages of the weavers are reduced.

MILLS TO BE KEPT OPEN.

The Mill-owners consider that by explaining the true meaning of the new standard of wages, many of the workmen will be induced to resume work shortly. No dates have been fixed for the working of the Mills. The doors of the Mills will be kept open from day to-day. Those workmen who are willing to accept the new terms will be admitted into the Mills.

REACHING THE END OF TETHER?

HARD JOB FOR LEADERS TO CONTINUE DOLES.

The mill strikers have now practically reached to the end of their resources, as only Rs. 6,000 remain as cash in hand out of Rs. 50,000 that they had only a few days ago before they distributed the doles. On Wednesday the Joint Strike Committee distributed grain to the value of Rs. 9,000 at fourteen centres. The rush for the dole was so great that the handful of volunteers were helpless to maintain order. The women strikers are now coming in a large number to enlist themselves as volunteers. If the strike continues, for a few days more, a grave crisis is likely to arise.

CITIZENS' TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE RELIEF FUND.

Citizens' Textile Workers' Strike Relief Fund Committee have received the following amounts:—

Rs. 1000/- from the Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association; Rs. 200/- from Mr. Ravji Jethabhai; Rs. 100/- from Mr. Anursi Harjivan; Rs. 500/- from Shri Mahajan Association Ltd. Total Rs. 1,800/-.

MO RE WORKERS RESUME

CALCUTTA, July 3.

More Lyllooah strikers resumed to-day, the number of men now working in the workshops, besides the Chinese, being about 215.—A. P.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIERS' SUCCESS

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

LONDON, July 4.

Wildly enthusiastic welcome was extended to Captain Koehl, Baron Von Huenefeld and Major Fitzmaurice when they landed at the Baldonnel aerodrome from which place they had started on their historic east to west trans-Atlantic flight. This was renewed on their arrival in Dublin where streets were lavishly decorated and civil and military procession was formed with the bewildered airmen as central figures.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR EMBEZZLEMENT & SPECULATION

JUDGMENT OF TIFLIS COURT

LONDON, July 3.

Moscow.—Jordania, ex-Director of the Customs at Batum and three subordinates, were convicted and sentenced to death at Tiflis on charges of fraud, embezzlement, and speculation in smuggled goods.—Reuter's Special.

SCARCITY OF RAIN IN TANSA LAKE

CITY FATHERS RECOMMEND CURTAILMENT OF SUPPLY

COMMISSIONER' OPTIMISM

In spite of the heavy rain in Bombay the Tansa Lake which is the source of the chief supply of water to the city has not received enough rain water which has given a cause of anxiety to the city fathers. During the week ending 30th June 1928 Vehar Lake received 4 inches 64 cents, Tulsi Lake 4 inches 72 cents, Powai Lake 5 inches 16 cents and Tansa Lake only 1 inch and 43 cents.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday some of the councillors suggested to the Municipal Commissioner to curtail the water supply in view of the defficiency of rain in Tansa Lake.

COMMISSIONER OPTIMISTIC.

The Commissioner said that there was no cause of anxiety so far and he hoped that the Tansa Lake would overflow by the end of August. The Municipal executive, he explained, had to work hard for three months to make arrangement to give the city a constant supply of water and it would take another period of three months to revert to the old order. Besides, he said, people would have an impression that they would not get a constant supply of water. He also thought that two or three hours' curtailment of supply of water would not make much difference.

The committee after some discussion left the matter to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner.

ALLEGED PRESSURE FROM SUPERIORS

ANVARKHAN'S STATEMENT

BARDOLI, June 30.

Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, giving evidence before the Munshi Committee, stated as follows:—

I came with the members of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee to assist the Committee in the conduct of the investigation. This morning I had been to the Bardoli Station at about 8-30 a.m. with Mr. Batubhai L. Umarwadia, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, to have tea at the Station. After ordering tea, we went to the Waiting Room where we found Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, one of the Commissioners of the Committee, who was waiting for the train to Surat and two other persons. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik after two minutes told me that something interesting had happened in his presence and asked me to go out with him. After we went out, he pointed out to me the younger man whose name I learnt was Mr. Billimoria and who I was told was an Officer in the Watch and Ward Department of the Railway. He told me that Billimoria had been trying to get Anvarkhan to sign some statement.

SUBSTANCE OF THE CONVERSATION

Rao Bahadur then told me the conversation which had taken place between Anvarkhan and Mr. Billimoria. The substance of the conersation was that Mr. Billimoria was pressing Anvarkhan to give his statement to the effect that some former statement which he had made, was false. In the meantime, Billimoria and the other man who was some person connected with the police came out and began talking to Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai in my presence. He said that Anvarkhan was a liar and had made false statements and that the statement that he had made to the Satyagraha Ashram was taken from him on a blank paper and under undue pressure. Thereupon, I enquired of some men at the Station where Anvarkhan was. A man was pointed out to me near the Waiting Room—as Anvarkhan. Thereupon, I called that man and asked him whether he was Anvarkhan and he said he was.

PRESSURE FROM SUPERIORS.

I asked him whether he was going to make his statement before the Committee. The said he was prepared to do it and he intended to come before the Committee for the same. Then I asked whether it was true that the statement which he had made before Mr. Valiabhbhai at the Ashram, had been taken from him on a blank paper and by undue pressure, and he said that was not so, and whatever he had stated in that statement was true and he was prepared to adhere to every word of that statement. He also said that pressure had been brought on him by his Superiors and the Police to induce him to state that he had given his signature on a blank paper to some one who had come to the station for the purpose, under pressure and that he had made no such statement at the Ashram as was alleged. He said to me that he declined to make such a false statement.

NOT GOING TO MAKE FALSE STATEMENT.

Then I asked him what Billimoria was asking him to do and he said that Mr. Billimoria was asking him to sign a statement to the effect that the statement produced by the Ashram people was not his statement. I asked him whether he was going to make such a statement to Mr. Billimoria. He said he was not. In the meantime, the train came in and Mr. Billimoria peremptorily ordered Anvarkhan to get into the train and go with him to Bombay. Anvarkhan got into the train and I saw them off. He told me that he was in the Watch and Ward Department and his name is Anvarkhan and number 375.

PREPARED TO SUFFER FOR TRUTH.

Mr. Batubhai Lalbhai Umarwadia, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Surat, corroborating the above statement, says:—

"Mr. Purshottam and myself saw Anvarkhan personally and asked him whether he was willing to make any such statement as required by Billimoria, and Anvarkhan emphatically denied and said that inspite of threats or any other undue influence, he would not do it and that he was prepared to resign his post or suffer any other hardship but he would stick to the truth. He said that he intended to come before the Committee sometime to-day to give evidence. When the train came in, he came and told us that he had received immediate orders to accompany Mr. Billimoria to Bombay. Thereupon, I asked him his name and number which I took down. Thereafter Mr. Billimoria came and took away Anvarkhan in the train with him."

IDEA OF REVENGE REPUDIATED.

STRIVING FOR PEACE AND EQUALITY

POLICY OF NEW GERMAN GOVT

LONDON, July 3.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag, Herr Mueller enunciated the new Government's foreign policy based on the desire for peaceful understanding, repudiation of the idea of revenge and aimed at securing German equality with other nations and the immediate evacuation of the occupied areas.—Reuter.

'KRASSIN" PLOUGHS ITS WAY

FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR 4½ HOURS

LONDON, July 4.

Rome.—Messages from the "Citta di Milano" and from Moscow state that the Soviet icebreaker "Krassin" is 55 miles from the party now under the leadership of Viglieri (formerly under General Nobile) and is ploughing its way through icefields at three knots an hour.

The Italian aeroplane "Marina L" flew under appalling conditions for four and a half hours searching for Capt. Amundsen, but nothing was seen.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SCAVENGERS ON STRIKE

BRICKBATS AND LATHIS FREELY USED

CALCUTTA, July 3.

by Corporation scavengers on strike in morning in connection with the disturbance resulting from the attack on loyal workers by corporation scavengers on strike in South Calcutta. The timely arrival of the police, however, quietened the situation but not before six constables were hurt. During the disturbance brickbats and lathis were freely used.—A. P.

ALLEGED RAID ON PRESS

PROTEST AGAINST MYSORE AUTHORITIES

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE CITY July 4.

On 3rd July the Mysore Government Authorities, with monstrous high handedness, illegally raided the "Praja Mitra" premises where its Editor and his family were living under the immediate supervision of the Dewan and carried off during night the press and its accessories along with certain private property of the Editor. Notice has been issued to the authorities for damages and other action. Popular indignation is extreme at this unauthorised and illegal monstrosity. Great sensation prevails. H. H. the Maharaja has been appealed to put down such Nawabism. The reason alleged by the Dewan for such action was the publication of articles regarding Sir Visvesvaraya's schemes. Keen agitation is going on to place the liberties of the people and the press on a sound basis. Another daily paper is also threatened. If local measures fail appeal to the Resident and H. E. the Viceroy for intervention is contemplated.

How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1 st, 7 lb. 2 oz.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 2 lb. 2 oz.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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THE FOOD OF LIFE
VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much . . . commercially, socially, are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

THE prettiest smile becomes ugly when teeth look dull and clouded. Modern science now restores "off-color" teeth to dazzling whiteness. They gleam like jewels.

It's been found that dingy teeth come simply from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film old-type dentifrices did not successfully remove. That's why brushing failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating. Beneath it are the white teeth you envy.

It keeps your smile unattractive because it absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Please accept test tube

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., [illegible]t., Calcutta.

BARDOLI AND OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA

CONVICTED OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS

(BY VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

While practically everyday, detailed reports of the harassments of the peasantry at Bardoli have appeared in the Press, teaming with vivid details of the official "Zoolum", it is very rare that the Director of Information comes out with a 'communique', flatly to deny the charges. He receives and acknowledges them with silence, which necessarily means 'consent'—because he cannot refute the well-founded charges, made by eminent public men like Mahatma Gandhi or Mr. V. J. Patel.

This time, the Director, has tried to refute the charges, so graphically levelled by Mr. Munshi, in his "Open Letter" to H. E. the Governor—and he takes a fortnight to gather the facts.

Had Mr. Munshi been substantially wrong—the revenue authorities of Gujarat would have replied to him, on the third day after his letter appeared in the Press, or even earlier; but so long as delay warrants the assumption, that "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark."

The Director of Information quotes several instances—torn from their text—and in trying to meet the charges, practically "proves" the Government officials "guilty."

Here are one or two instances—stripped of their verbiage:—

1. Virchand Khumaji's lands worth Rs. 30,000 (the Director arbitarily says, they were worth Rs. 11,400) were attached and sold for a 'song'—the revenue due being only Rs. 340!

Why this unconscionable attachment and auction-sale, for the "enhanced" revenue dues of only Rs. 340.?

The Government could have attached lands worth Rs. 340, and declared them "waste-lands", as notified.

2. Lands worth Rs. 15,000, belonging to Mr. Virchand Chenaji—who, it is reported, has been sent to jail—measuring 33 acres—which the Director says were slightly less and arbitrarily values at Rs. 4,150—were attached and sold for Rs. 161. The officials "also attached" his "ponies and vessels, and unginned cotton"!

The Director, without giving any sale price, says: "They were not sold for Rs. 161"! Why does he conceal the auction price? Is it 8 annas more? Or, is he ashamed to say, it was a bit lower, and the Government horribly bungled—in attaching valuable property, without due regard to the "smallness" of their dues?

While replying to charges re. "paleness of children" etc., the Director forgets two things:—

1. There are innumerable little villages, of which the officials cannot get adequate "data".

2. The dispensary figures of sickness in big towns, or presence of school children is no index, to the sufferings of the people in the village.

I would not care to reply to the propaganda, about Bardoli being the richest Taluka in India, by the Special correspondent of the Bori Bunder organ of Anglo-Indian Imperialism in India. It cannot be proved, by a highly exaggerated estimate of Rs. 5 lacs per month, being received by Bardoli population of 88,000, from their countryfolks in South Africa. What does it prove at most? It may mean Rs. 5 p.m. 'per capita'. Would they be "richest" by receiving per head? It is surely a figment of the brain of that esteemed correspondent. Why, only half-a-dozen Englishmen in India send a million rupees between them, out of India!

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF?

In the Orissa Famine of 1866, the Government were apathetic to the wail of the people and the Indian (not Anglo-Indian, mind) Press. A million people died by "Starvation"; and the news reached England.

A "Commission" was appointed: it found:—

1. "Timely measures were not taken" (to relieve the sufferings of the people); and that

2. "Valid reasons were not adduced for the neglect."

Let Sir Leslie Wilson acquaint himself with the episode, before being led away by departmental officialdom. The picture is graphically described by a Britisher Mr. I. T. Prichard in his well-known book, "Administration of India" (Macmillan and Co.)

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The only solution honourable to both sides of the Bardoli "Bungle" would be as follows:—

1. The Government should collect the original revenue 'only' this year.

2. All the attached lands, cattle and movable property, should be returned to the ryots—the buffaloes sold to butchers should be replaced by others equally good ones.

A small measure of liberality would tell enormously, in regaining their lost prestige in the eyes of the people.

3. Independent enquiry, by popular representatives, like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, etc., and both sides to abide by their decision from next year.

MORVI EN FETE

ANNIVERSARY OF MAHARAJA'S ACCESSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

MORVI, June 30.

Morvi was 'en fete' recently in consequence of the seventh anniversary of His Highness the Maharaja Shree Lukhdhirji's accession to the Gadi. The usual salute was fired and a ceremonial Durbar was held to celebrate the auspicious occasion in a fitting manner. Loud cheers greeted the Dewan Saheb's announcements that Rs. 300,000 due by the cultivators to the State and Rs. 30,000 due by them to the Bhayats were written off. Proceeding, the Dewan Saheb pointed out how since the assumption of the reins of administration by His Highness six years ago, the expenditure on education had increased six fold and that on medical relief three fold.

On the same evening Maharaj Kumar Shree Mahendrasinhji, heir-apparent of Morvi, performed the inaugural ceremony of the new Body Guard lines and stables before a large assemblage. In the course of his speech he said:—

"I would only ask the men of the body guard to preserve their Rajputi, to be true, and to serve with patience and courage as may befit their Rajputi. Do not forget that my beloved father is employing only Girasias in this service to preserve their traditions intact."

EXPEDITION FOR CAPT. AMUNDSEN'S SEARCH

BRITISH AIR MINISTRY OFFER DECLINED

LONDON, July 4.

Oslo.—A private committee organising the expedition to search for Capt. Amundsen has declined the British Air Ministry's offer to send two small aeroplanes because the Air Ministry is unable to send the machines in a cruiser instead of overland, and the committee fears that wait would

VICEROY'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

REAL REASON

[illegible]CIAL PREMIER ON SIMON COMMISSION

"Truth" is responsible for the following news:—

It has been believed in India for some time past that the Viceroy would come home on leave this summer for the benefit of his health. The latest news is that he is coming to consult the Prime Minister about questions arising out of the Simon Commission, and there seems some reason to hope that, if he comes at all, the reason will be political. Lord Irwin has just taken walking tour from Dehra Dun to Simla, going part of the way by a little-frequented route, and climbing Chane Mountain, which is about 12,000 feet. This does not suggest anything very wrong with his health, and I hear from Simla that he arrived there to all appearance in excellent condition.

COOK-MAXTON MANIFESTO

SUPPORTED BY I. L. P. COUNCIL

LONDON, July 1.

The National Administrative Council of the I. L. P. in a special meeting yesterday discussed the Cook-Maxton manifesto. By majority vote the National Council expressed agreement with the spirit and intention of the manifesto, and being satisfied that it was not intended in any way to disrupt the Labour Movement, decided to encourage its branches and members to co-operate in this attempt to secure a strong Socialist programme.—"Forward" Special Cable.

OUT FOR A DISTANCE RECORD

LONDON, July 3.

Rome.—The airmen Ferrarin and Del-prete in the aeroplane "Savoia 64" started to-day for South America in an endeavour to break the distance record. The same machine broke the duration record on and

The Great Breatheable Remedy
PEPS
for
Coughs, Colds & Bronchitis
Re. One per bottle.
All medicinal vendors.
LP. 561.

SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT

Two exclusive features of the Bombay Chronicle

1. Science and Invention

Original thoughts gleaned from the master scientists and inventors of the world, *no scissors and paste here please.*

2. Advertisers' Thesaurus

The advertisers have contributed as much to our revenue as the subscribers and we believe the time has arrived for us to offer them some direct help towards changing the readers of their advertising into the buyers of their merchandise or service.

Bombay Chronicle.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 8 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
8 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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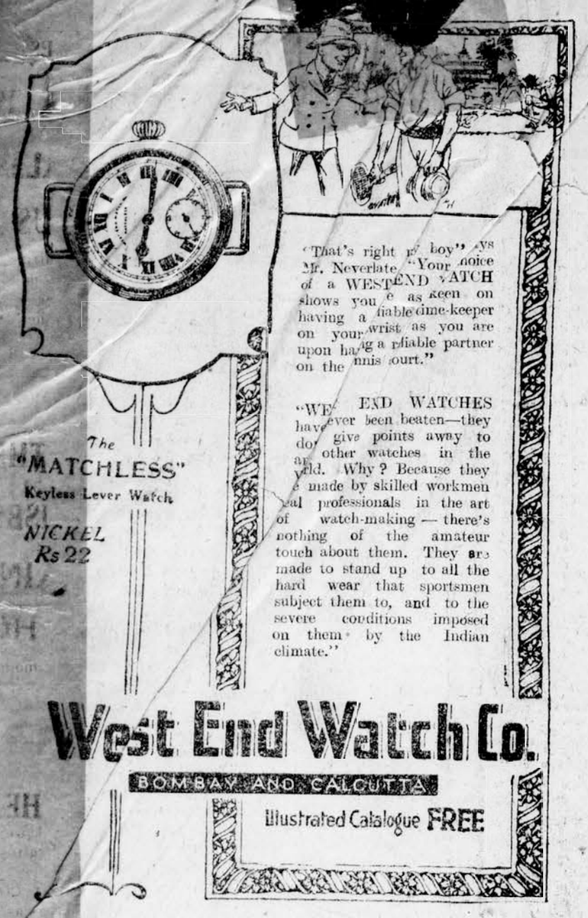
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SMALL H... BILL.

MR. GUNJAL'S MINUTE OF DISSENT

The minute of dissent made by Mr. N. R. Gunjal in the Select Committee's report of the Small Holdings Bill runs as under:—

In view of the strong opposition of the agriculturists for whose benefit the proposed measure is intended, the Bill should be withdrawn for the time being. If the provisions of the Bill are to be successfully worked out, it requires essetially willing co-operation of those who are primarily affected by the Bill. This willing co-operation is not likely to come forward from what I could see at least in this part of the province. It would be in the interests of the people as well as the Government, if a new suitably modified measure is introduced in the new Council after 1930. New elections will have then been held and the proposed measure being made an issue, the electors can give a clear mandate to their representatives on such a vital question. It is, therefore, in consonance with the spirit of democracy that the consideration of the Bill should not be proceeded with in the Council, till a clear verdict of the electors is pronounced through new elections. I do not think that the Council as it is constituted at present can pass such a measure, over the heads of the electors who have, in unmistakable terms, through resolutions in public meetings and conferences and through petitions signed by thousands of them, expressed their strongest disapproval. I therefore feel it my duty to urge that the Bill should be withdrawn forthwith.

In the meanwhile, an educating propaganda should be undertaken, with a view to bring prominently to the notice of the agriculturists, the evils of fragmentation beyond a certain limit, and advantages of the consolidation of fragments. Typical villages in different divisions should be selected for investigation and demonstration, with a view to test the practicability of the proposed methods and means, and ascertain their possible effects on small landholders. This will have a great effect on the people and the Council will be provided with much determining data, to go upon. The contentious points will also be cleared up one way or the other. The co-operation of the people will be secured immediately if they feel that they are taken in confidence by the sponsors of the Bill.

Section 2 contemplates application of the Bill to all areas. This would be wrong because the factors that affect the economic welfare of the agriculturists and the profit or loss of the agriculture differ materially even in the different parts of a taluka. Careful scientific investigation alone by agricultural experts must precede the determination of the standard unit.

By Section 4, sub-section 1, clause VI, a provision is made that a member of the Bombay Council should be nominated on the committee. I would like to amend the section so as to secure nomination of the members of the Council representatives of the district in that committee. Similarly sub-section 3 of Section 4 should be altered so as to have a member of the Bombay Council to preside over the Committee. Sections 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 introduce elements which increase litigation to an enormous extent. Already the agriculturists are said to have ruined themselves by litigation and one of the objects of the Bill is said to save them from it. But these sections defeat the very object and open flood-gates of litigation in addition to the present ones.

Section 21 as framed at present debars the owner from cultivating the new fragment, unless it is joined to adjoining plots so as to make a standard unit. Stopping of cultivation in any form is a ruinous policy. That section therefore should be dropped.

WITHDRAWAL OF PART 2 URGED.

I urge that Part II of the Bill requires recasting to a large extent and therefore it should be withdrawn. It is true that consent of the owners is to be taken, but it does not suffice. I would like to leave the initiative to the people. Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 if read together will show that the Collector of the District is given the sole power to initiate inquiry and the people concerned have been left to make a choice of accepting or rejecting his proposals. This is puting the cart before the horse. Those who are called upon to record their opinion are declared to do so under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code which are as drastic as those of the Penal Code. I would like to delete this provision and would say that those who keep themselves absent should be taken to be against the proposal. Similarly, the consent also would be taken in the presence of a member of the Council. I am absolutely against any sort of compulsion in this connection.

Further I strongly feel that the procedure laid down in Sections 42, 61 and 64 will result in artificially increasing the values of land which will surely disturb the present economic condition of the agriculturist. This artificial increase of values is dangerous and it vitiates the purpose of the second part altogether.

I am sure this scheme of consolidation with the artificial increase of values, will add to the indebtedness of the peasant, slowly but surely, and lead him in the hands of Sawakars or powerful capitalists, Indian or foreign. At present, he has not even capital enough to maintain himself while doing his labours on land as they do not bring him any return in cash. This peasant is to be burdened with new costs which are to be set against his name, as contemplated by the Bill, when the new consolidated holdings are made ready. This aspect of the question as well as the want of provision of subsidiary industries and the other elements mentioned above make it obligatory upon me, to refuse my consent to the Bill. I have, therefore, to record my opinion that the Bill should be withdrawn forthwith.

(Sd.) N. R. GUNJAL, M.L.C.

17th June, 1928.

ANCIENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT IN ROMAN ARCHIVES

DOCUMENT, 335 YEARS OLD.

CASH TRANSACTIONS OF A PREACHING FRIAR IN 1593

In the archives of St. Louis of the French in Rome an interesting document has been found, dated 1593, says the Rome Correspondent of the "New York Herald."

It is the expense account of the choir-master, Bernardino Nannino, at whose house the friar preacher of the Lelaten-season boarded. The church in those days, as well as in modern times, was famous for its Lenten sermons and its choirs.

Signor Cametti, who is compiling a history of the choir, found in the archives these papers of 335 years ago. This account gives in detail the expenses of the preaching friar in 1593. It was carefully written out in a clear hand, and each item was noted. The friar preacher was housed near by the church and was boarded out at the table of the choirmaster, who had rooms in the building attached to the church.

The accounts were kept by the choirmaster's brother, as attested by the signed account, the celebrated composer, Giovanni M. Nannino. But while a musician of note, Giovanni day by day carefully kept the accounts of what was bought for the preacher. Not an item was forgotten. He carefully noted the money which was given to him and what was spent.

The daily expense, including the wood and oil for cooking, without wine and bread was ninety baiocchi (about 90 cents), while the cost of the raw food was nearly seventy baiocchi. The preacher had two meals a day, at which there were two qualities of fish not less than two pounds in quantity. Besides the fresh fish there was salted tunney, or shell fish. Then came artichokes, broccoli, spinach and asparagus. Rarely were beans, dried peas, rice or cornmeal used. Fresh and dried fruit was served with each meal, apples, pears, fennel, oranges called melangole, olives, almonds, raisins, sweetened nuts of pistache and biscuit sweet rings. In the bill there was a heavy expenditure for sugar, cinnamon, saffron and fresh wine.

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ALWAR'S SECOND HOME

BIRTHDAY BANQUET SPEECHES

(From A Correspondent).

MOUNT ABU.

Abu witnessed its principal event of the season when the Alwar garden party and banquet in connection with His Highness' birthday synchronised with the house warming ceremony of "Jey Vilas Palace," the new residence of His Highness and reputed to be the most artistic edifice in this hill station, with beautiful grounds. In the early hours of the morning His Highness performed the religious ceremony by going up to Goddess Adhar Devi Temple. In the meanwhile the principal Sirdars and officers of the State had gathered at the Jey Vilas Palace. His Highness' Guard of Honour was in attendance and struck the Alwar national anthem as His Highness arrived who cut the string at the doorway, and declaring the Palace open, entered followed by Alwar State officials. After going round the building, His Highness presented himself, from a balcony, to over a thousand workmen drawn in rows below, through whose untiring labours, the fine building had been completed within a space that made Mr. Reynolds—the Agent to the Governor-General, who referred to it in the banquet speech at the night—openly declare his belief in the Arabian Nights and of Alladin and the Wonderful Lamp. His Highness spoke words of Love and appreciation to the labourers. Various gifts to the deserving were given.

In the evening the garden party arranged in the spacious lawns on a lavish scale attracted the elite off the station Among those present were Mr. Reynolds, the Agent to the Governor-General of Rajputana, Mrs. Reynolds, Col. Strong, the Agent to the Governor-General of Kathiawar, Their Highnesses of Bikaner, Kotah Kishengarh and Limbdi, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner, Sir Sukhdev Prasad of Jodhpur and almost every one of any importance at present in this hill station.

At night the birthday banquet presented a gorgeous spectacle. One hundred and thirty covers were laid and the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, the Agent to the Governor-General of Rajputana, Their Highnesses of Bikaner, Kisheugarh, Limdhi and all the principal inhabitants of Mount Abu for the time being.

Flash light photographs were taken by Messrs. Vernons of Bombay.

His Highness the Shri Maharaj of Alwar first proposed the toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor which was drunk with enthusiasm, the band striking the national anthem. This was followed by His Highness' proposing the toast of the Agent to the Governor-General of Rajputana and Mrs. Reynolds. In doing so His Highness said:—

Mr. Reynolds, Your Highnesses Ladies and Gentlemen, I am reminded to-day of a similar occasion two years ago, when I was entertaining my guests in England, and when I said that there are people to whom birthdays, the mile-stones of life, feel like mill-stones. That is the sign of advancing age. There are others who bounce off these mile-stones as mere stepping stones to higher endeavour. This is the eternal youth, that knows no limitation of years. I must belong to the latter category, but indeed how can I feel otherwise, in the company of so many friends who give me the warmth of their presence and friendship?

RICHEST HERITAGE.

In Alwar, on such occasion, I am generally surrounded by my people whose destinies are linked to my life. Their love and affection are my richest heritage, to continue to earn and deserve it is my constant endeavour. When I am in England I enjoy no less a privilege, for there I am surrounded by so many with whom I have been associated in the different spheres of my life from the very early days of my career.

To-day I am neither in Alwar nor in England—but in Abu, where I am trying to make my second home for a few months during the summer—and again I see myself surrounded to-night by an assembly consisting of my friends. I believe I can claim this to be, as it is in fact, the largest official banquet that has been given in an Abu House, consisting as it does of one hundred and thirty guests. To all of you, both English and Indian, I extend my welcome this evening with all the cordiality in my power.

Apart from this being the anniversary of my birthday I find myself half way through the year, at the conclusion of which comes my Silver Jubilee of 25 years' reign. For this solemn and important occasion in my life, I extend my invitation to you all present to-day and I hope you will give me the pleasure of your company in my State on that occasion.

Thirdly, I have this morning performed the ceremony of entering into my new palace here which, I believe, even though it has not competed with the Derby Sweep, has been the source of some exchange of cash between various prophets as to the feasibility, or even the possibility, of its being completed in time to allow me to do the house-warming to-day. Many have used that hopeless word "impossible." Some, more politely, have hinted that it would be "very difficult."

While it would be invidious for me to make distinctions, where almost all have so readily exercised such a mighty effort to fulfil a long unfulfilled programme I also do not believe in harnessing all into the same category, and thus submerging into a drab level the talents that have been prominent. I have said 'almost,' for the sanitation arrangements have been delayed by three or four days, and I was sceptical about the electric light which, I am glad to say, has not failed, for which I am thankful to Mr. Ash. One incident might, however, have led to a catastrophe, for Messrs. Lazarus and Co. failed to supply several carpets within the promised time. I am thankful to say that Messrs. Hall and Anderson and Dewji Canji have promptly come to my rescue.

The Army works and officers supervise, guide and control. Whilst in the former category are included carpenters, masons, builders, furnitures, polishers, watermen, mistries, etc. ,etc., who have shown talents that have gladdened the hearts of those who have seen their work and I am glad to be able to say that many of them were imported from Alwar so that much of the Alwar cash has returned to the State, in the latter category I would desire to single out, amongst the P.W.D. staff, my Building Engineer L. Amolak Lal, and his Head Mistry; amongst the furniture people, Messrs. Dewji Canji and Messrs. Hall and Anderson, whose representatives, Mr. Karam Ali and Mr. Tattersall have given me invaluable services, and who are present here to-night. My Assistant Collector, Chuni Lal, has displayed much keenness and vigilance. And recently I imported by invitation and not by order, some one hundred and seventy of my troops, who never desired to come to earn extra pay and who by working under Captain Khurshed Alam, have produced results that might easily have taken six months, and but for whose combined efforts I might still have to look forward to my forty-eighth birthday for the completion of this palace.

To all these officers and men I owe a gratitude which had already taken practical effect this morning in the shape of rewards and promotions.

The charm of my property, called by the name of Jey Vilas Palace, lies, I believe, principally in the glorious peace and serenity of its surroundings, which encourage one to indulge in cool reflection and contemplation. A birthday might be called a day for taking stock of one's progress in life. Without an ideal—and incessant constancy towards it—a human being might easily become like a butterfly, fluttering aimlessly from tree to tree. I do not intend to spoil your dinner by reflecting at a banquet on the past administration of State—my Jubilee will be a more fitting occasion for that purpose—nor need I trespass on the cordiality of relations that exist between my Political Officers and myself—not always a privilege that is vouchsafed to every one—but in this case, true. The source from which I derive these inspirations is Mr. Reynolds and Col. Pritchard.

Nor perhaps need I reflect here too seriously on the aim of life, and its drawbacks. Suffice it to say that much of that so-called difficulty is solved when it has been ordained to one to learn how to use the key to unlock the floodgates of one's heart, which is the only means whereby one can realise the true Divinity within.

GIFT OF FRIENDSHIP.

I have only, in this fleeting manner, referred to this somewhat terse subject, for I have to turn to one aspect of it which is more interesting, namely, that which relates to friendship I opened a book and turned to a page written by one of the great English writers, Bacon, who says: "A principal fruit of friendship to the ease and discharge of the feelings and swellings of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce." Let a full heart have its play in the realm of friendship. This gift, when properly understood, takes completely the colour of the glasses through which we look at this dear little world of ours:

Ladies and gentlemen, then is it not nice to spend one's own birthday amongst one's friends and guests? I am thankful for having received so many cordial greetings and good wishes which I shall utilise to spur me on towards my ideal. It is difficult to please all, for one would like you to be just a little milder; another perhaps a little stronger;a third would call you cruel for indulging in Shikar; and a though a perfect book-worm if you remind permanently glued to your stool in the study; a fifth cannot tolerate your going against the dictates of Mr. Pussy-foot Johnson, whilst a sixth will show you the amenities rising from within a distillery; a seventh might prefer you speaking your mind out at times just a little more; another just a little less; and through this valley we have to pass, grateful for the flowers and their scents, cowing in thankfulness to all sympathy, but all the time the mental eye glued on the spark that shines ahead.

I just said something about speaking little or much, but I was not, of course, referring to the opinion of the majority to-night at this late hour—with which I myself agree—that it should now be time for me to close down my vocal machinery; but before I conclude, I have to seek the assistance of my guests, for I have been threatened by Mr. Reynolds that he would pull my leg if I dared to spoil his dinner by indneing him to make a speech I have dared and done it, but we will at least bear witness that, even though Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds may have, during their visits to my property, cast an envious eye on its surroundings—and I believe, have even compared it with the Residency—my own hands are unsoiled as you will see, for I have not pulled the leg of my guests of the evening.

Your Highnesses Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to turn your attention towards the subject of conversation, and I am going to request you to drink your bumpers to the health of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds; but before doing so I am going to remind you that I intend to give third toast to my brother Princes, in a very brief speech which, in order to be on a level with my compeers, shall be short "extempore." Before I indulge in either of these past-times and pleasures, I wish, like Mr. McTavish, to bid you all "Good Night."

"Oh": said one of his companions "yoy, surely, you are not going to abandon your guests at this early hour"?

"Surely not", said Mr. McTavish, "but I want to wish you while I can recognise you, and before I am carried away":

Now there are three interpretations:—(1) if you approve of what has been served to you to-night and what Mr. McTvish was afraid of; (2) Mr. Reynolds charm and mastery of oratory; and (3) by no means last, the ocean of human love that surrounds me to-night for which I am indebted. I prefer the latter two.

The best of health and happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds.

MR. REYNILDS' REPLY.

Responding to the toast Mr. Reynolds, the Agent oo the Governor General said:

Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen. I admit that I have a conscientious objection to after-dinner speaking, and in this respect I have the support, not only of a member of His Highness' own Order, but of the Empire of China. I remember very well a Viceregal Banquet at which I had the honour of sitting next to a distinguished Prince of Rajputana. About the soup, or a little later, I noticed that he was toying with his food, and he expressed to me with great feelings that, after all, speeches should come at the beginning of the dinner and not after it. As regards the Empire of China, a Chinaman was once asked whether the practice of after-dinner speaking obtained in th Empire of Cathay. He replied that they found it so boresome that they abandoned it ten thousand years ago.

I admit that there are exceptions to this rule. His Highness is an accomplished orator, and the occasion is an important and serious one. I, therefore, admit the exception, and will do my best to perform the present task which has been alloted to me.

I thank Your Highness most warmly for he generous hospitality you have extended to my wife and myself to-day, and for he very kind words in which you have alluded to us in your speech this evening. It is a source of special pleasure to me to know that you have been able to realise you heart's desire, and to combine the festivities connected with the house-warming of your new Palace, with the celebration of Your Highness' birthday. I heatily congratulate Your Highness on this auspicious occasion and I offer you my warmest good wishes for all prosperity in the future.

Noun Abu may well feel flattered that Your Highness has selected it out of many competitors for your second home. I am awire that Your Highness has visited many hill stations before making your choice but the attractions of Simla, the snows of Darjeeling, the rolling downs of Ootacamund, the charms of fair Shilong have not seduced you from your first love, and you have come to acclaim: "Abu, with all thy faults I love thee still". Indeed, no one with an eye for the scenery can avil at your choice or fail to admire the site which Your Highness, with unerrig skill, has selected for your future home.

The property could be in no better hands, and few would develop the possibilties of the site with more skill and artistry than Your Highness. We all read with wonder in our childhood, in the Arabian Nights, about the palace that was built in one night with the magicial wand. After an interval of scepticism I, for one, have reverted to the happy thoughts of my boyhood, for I have seen a palace erected, if not in a night, in a space so short that it appears to be almost impossible:

Despite the paucity of time and shortcomings of various firms, the palace appears to me to be equipped with all that His Highness, with all his characteristics, could desire. To a man the possession of a good house is much the same as the possession of a pretty dress by a lady; though I feel sure that Your Highness' feelings of satisfaction, great though they may be, will not go so far as those of the lady who declared that the sense of being perfectly dressed gave her the feling of inward tranquility, which even gentlemen were powerless to disturb.

I have had it on good authority that in the olden days in England guests who were invited to house warming were expected to bring with them an article of furniture, and the principal guest a warming pan. But I am sure you will all agree that, on the present occasion, we were wise in leaving our gifts at home. Though the house is well equipped, the magician's wand has yet to wave on the grounds. Those who have had the good fortune to see what has been accomplished can well visualise what is yet to be, when the lawns are full of flowers.

I understand—at least I am informed on very creditable informatin—that it was His Highness' original intention to construct in one of the nooks of his Chateau a Robin Hood Grotto, but I believe it was abandoned since the Maharaj of Bikaner's Dance, lest the Political Agent should make it his permanant residence. Ladies and Gentlemen, I fully sympathise with His Highness:

Before I conclude—and I fear I have already trespassed much upon your patience—I should like to say from the bottom of my heart how much I appreciate His Highness' reference to the cordial relations that exist between himself and the Political officers. It will be my constant endeavour to cement the friendship that now exists. I rejoice to think that a Prince who has for so long and so intimately associated himself with Mount Abu, should now determine to link his destinies permanantly in the summer months in the future with this place.

Speaking on behalf of all the guests I thank Your Highness most cordially for the most generous hospitality which we have enjoyed to-day. As one who has paid more than one visit to Alwar, and who knows how thoughtful His Highness is to provide for all that interest and charm as exist there, one and all, who have received His Highness' invitations to-night to be present at his Jubilee celebrations, will not, I am sure, regret being present at such an interesting ceremony.

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"HALF STARVED, BADLY CLOTHED, HORRIBLY HOUSED"

INDIAN WORKERS' MISERABLE CONDITION.

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TOTAL NULBER OF PERSONS LIVING IN ROOMS.

Each occupied by—
5 persons and under 687,217.
6 to 9 persons 236,783.
10 to 19 persons 115,731.
20 persons and over 31,578.
Total population 1,071,309.

If it were necessary, many other instances might easily be given from the mass of accumulated material available. We will add only a few notes about the bazaars, i.e., the shopping quarters of the workers, which are no better than their houses. Here, along both sides of the streets, which may be anything from 10 to 15 feet, in width, is a jumble of open fronted retail shops in which many kinds of grain and other foods, clothing and miscellaneous articles are prepared and sold and where domestic production of various kinds is carried on. Food is exposed to dust, is contaminated by hordes of flies and dirty handling. Meat is seen hanging low over the open gutter or channel into which there flows the liquid trade and other waste exuding from the shops, some of which are used as dye house, and where the vegetable and animal refuse is thrust. Here and there, heaps of garbage are allowed to lie for a long time before being cleared away by the scavengers. Into these heaps, cattle and goats wandering unattended along the street as well as pariah dogs, may often be seen nosing for possible food, while the fowls wallow in the adjacent gutters. Evil smell predominate and there is a general unwholesomeness throughout.

The overcrowding and insanitary conditions above described prevailing demonstrate the callousness and wanton neglect of their obvious duties by the authorities concerned. As we see the situation, it is the job of the appropriate authorities at all costs to put an end to defective housing, to institute up-to-date methods of sewage disposal, to provide for adequate and suitable sanitary arrangements and water supplies, as well as to see that the people are educated in the right use of all these services intended to make for the public health

APPALLING MORTALITY.

Until there have been radical changes in these matters, the population of India will continue to be ravished by millions of deaths from cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, plague, fevers, malaria, small-pox influenza and respiratory diseases, as well as by an appalling mortality among mothers and infants, in respect to which some remarkable figures were quoted recently by the Director of Public Health, Bengal. In 1926 he stated, 131,000 infants died in Bengal less than a month after they were born. This was in addition to 60,000 children that were still-born. Another 68,000 died between the ages of one and six months and 51,000 between six and twelve months. In the same year 158,000 children between the ages of one year and five years died making a total of 408,000 children between birth and five years of age who died in a single year. In addition, 87,000 children died between five and ten years and 50,000 between ten and fifteen years. Altogether 545,000 children died in 1926 at ages which the director considered far below what might be termed any economic value. This means an enormous economic loss to Bengal, because the children die before they can make any economic return to the State. The Director estimated, also, that from 60,000 to 70,000 mothers died either in childbirth on conditions directly related to childbirth. This heavy mortality constitutes a dead loss to the country, because it means so much potentially valuable life is wasted every year.

WAGES A MISERABLE PITTANCE.

Speaking generally, the wages question can be reduced here to a fairly simple statement. All inquiries go to show that the vast majority of workers in India do not receive more than about 1s. per day. In the province of Bengal, which includes the largest mass of industrial workers, investigators declared that as far as they could ascertain, 60 per cent of workers were in receipt of wages of not more than 1s. 2d. a day in the highest instance, scaling down to as low as 7d. to 9d. for men and 3d. to 7d. in the case of children and women. Upon these miserable pittances the workers are expeited to keep body and soul together and labour throughout the whole working day (often in a vitiated atmosphere and under most irksome conditions), which, on the average, cannot be less than one of ten hours.

Our own inquiries support these figures and, as a matter of fact, many cases have been quoted to us of daily rates in operation which descend to 3-1/4d for women and 7d. or even less for men. Even mining, dealt with in a separate section of this Report accounts for workers who are paid much less than 1s. a day. Answers to inquiries made at railway stations on the various systems and statements made in Union report and meetings, reveal a similar state of affairs. A few illustrations will suffice. Thus in one report we read:—

"In our railway service the minimum wage for menials and others on inferior establishment is a ridiculous sum of 10s. 6d. per month of twenty-six days." Another report states:—"The engineering department of this railway gives a man wages of 19s. 6d. a month to start with, but the traffic department gives only 16s. 6d. The Police department, however, pays £1 4s. per month, and gives also two dhoties (clothing), mosquito nets and good quarters with kitchen."

At an annual conference, the Union President said:—"First of all your demand for a living wage is quite reasonable. The cost of living has gone up, and with your initial wage of 9d. per day, you can never make both ends meet."

Daily wages in cotton mills were officially returned at an average higher than the Union witnesses at an inquiry were prepared to admit. But even with the forcing-up of the average by the inclusion of salaries of certain upper grades of employees and leaving out of account considerable deductions by way of fines for alleged offences and charges for interest made on advance payments of wages, it works out at only 1s. 9-1/4d. per head of men, women and children for the entire Bombay Presidency, and less than that in certain centres of the Presidency. Rates in the jute mills fall below those in the cotton mills.

VERITABLE MAZE OF EXACTIONS, DEDUCTIONS. FORFEITURES.

In the light of all the available evidence, we feel confident that in submitting as a very rough average, the sum of 1s. a day as the Indian worker's wage, we are not under-estimating the position, especially bearing in mind that in the wages field there is a veritable maze of exactions, deductions and forcitures. At any rate we are satisfied as the result of investigations made at workers' meetings, in their homes, at Union offices, as well as by reference to much documentary evidence, that the average cannot be placed at any higher figure.

There are many statements available as to the cost of living of the Indian worker, but it would be impossible for us to represent in detail what is required for sustenance, taking that one phase of the question alone—in such a big country with widely varying local circumstances. The caste system and the customs it engenders also affect the subject. But it may be said with truth that millions and millions of men, women and children get only half, and often less than half, the amount of food needed to maintain the very lowest state of life. To be satisued about this is quite easy for anyone sufficiently interested to be present at the mid-day or evening meals, and see the very scanty repast set out. What applies to food is true also of other things.

INHUMAN POLICY.

It is undeniable that the Indian workers are half-starved and badly clothed, as well as horribly housed. We assert there is no justification whatever for this state of affairs, yet, as far as we can judge, it would appear to be the definite policy of the employing class in India to stabilise poverty on the permanent basis. The Indian workers should be encouraged to make the strongest possible stand against such an inhuman policy. We believe that in spite of widespread illiteracy and ignorance of home and world affairs, the workers could be got to make such a stand, and a really militant movement well led and persistently carried on would have behind it, millions of Indian workers who, because they have so little to lose, would be ready to fight for a great advance on their present standard of life. The sooner this is realised the better.